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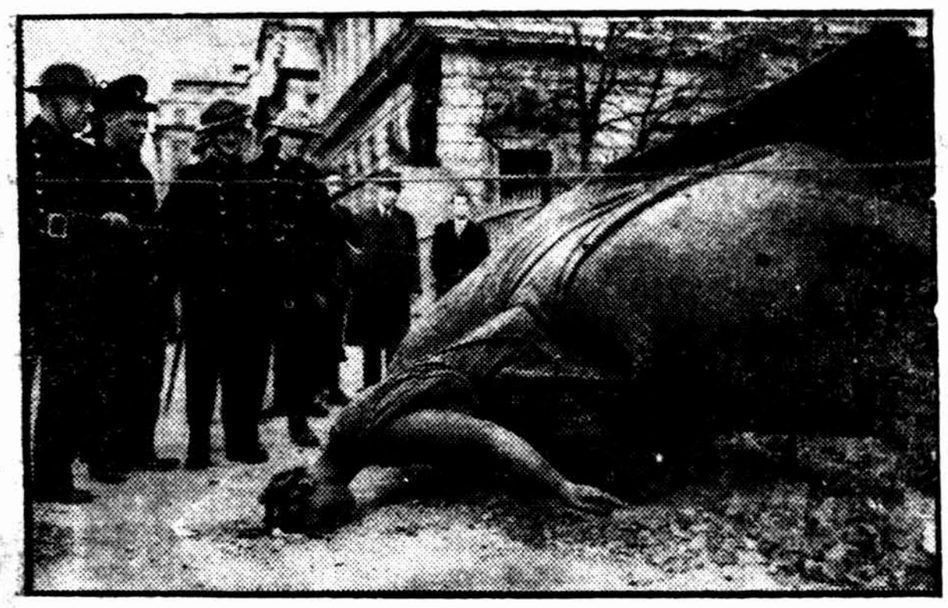
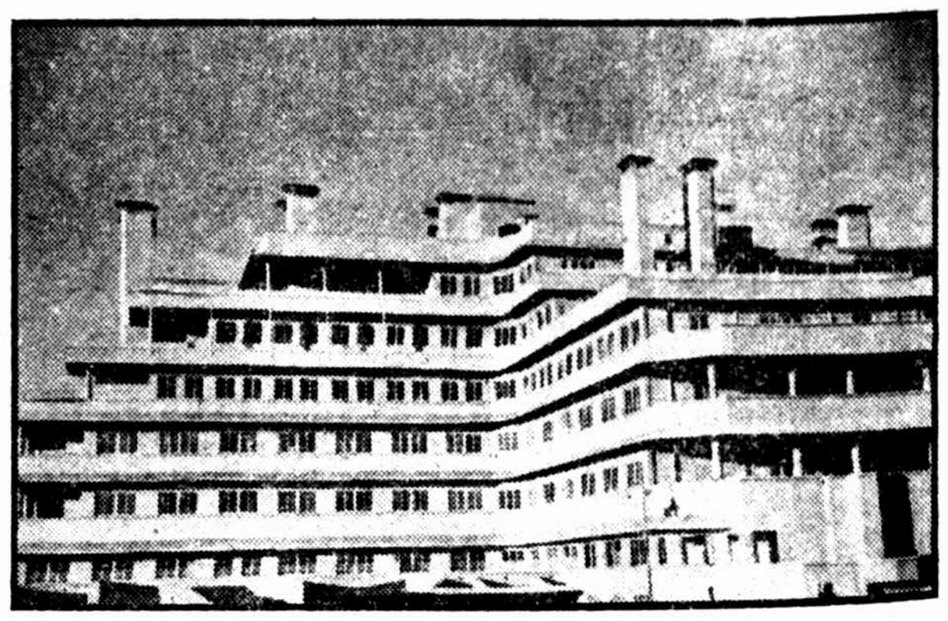
ON THE MARKET DAY

—G. V. Chandwadkar



An angel seated on a lion—part of the memorial in Waterloo Place, London—has been "unseated" by a Nazi bomb.



The Tata Memorial Hospital at Parel is nearing completion and will be opened shortly.

Left.—A two mile stream of Italian prisoners from the Sollum area on their way to the embarkation point further down the coast.

●

Right.—Sidi Barrani's one public monument erected by the Italians to commemorate the liberation of Libva.

This nail-drawn portrait (32'x40' with frame and electric lights) of H. M. King George VI is the work of Mr. Balasaheb Khasgiwale, Bar-at-Law, Asst. Public Prosecutor, Poona and was recently handed over to the District Collector, who auctioned it and sold it to Khan Bahadur Moladina, Vice-President, Poona Suburban Municipality, for Rs. 2,000. The amount has been donated to the Poona District War Fund.

Dressed in the costumes of the 'nineties, with the one exception of their gas masks, these girls, part of the cast for a film now being produced in the Gaumont British studios at Shepherd's Bush, London, troop down to their underground air raid shelter as the overhead alarm is sounded. At the Shepherd's Bush studios alone two big British films are now in production, and many other of the British studios still carry on the production of films.

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BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 9, 1941.

What The War Should Achieve

So Long As The Problem Of Reconciling The Sovereignty Of Member States With The Overlordship Of An International Executive Like The League Of Nations Is Not Satisfactorily Tackled It Is Futile To Expect That Any Scheme Of Punishment Of Or Coercion Against Aggressor Member Will Succeed In Practice

By N. J. D.

IN September, 1939, the wise schemes of European statesmen miscarried or were abandoned. Their strange ways and unseemly conduct of the preceding twenty years were sought to be established as reasonable and intelligible on one ground only, namely, that a promised and assured an all-time escape from wilderness of a military conflict.

The covenant of the League, the Kellog Pact and many other schemes of lesser importance failed, because they were based on an essential misconception. The authors of these schemes attempted to mingle the essence of their successful operation with a hostile ingredient which was all-pervasive in the shape of the absolute sovereignty of nation states. Political scientists had long discovered that the absolute sovereignty of a state would continue to act as an incurable sore in the body-politic of any contemplated international state. Statesmen, in their wider wisdom, disagreed with this diagnosis and continued to frame their schemes of international fellowship without providing against the possibility of a general impairment of the body-politic, which the aggravation of the sore may cause. Events since the beginning of this century should have made it crystal clear to all of us that no nation in the enjoyment of its sovereignty would be a willing party to any measure for keeping the international peace—in fact, for any purpose—if it violated or detracted from its sovereignty.

Sovereignty Of States

At the end of the last war, world opinion divided the nations into two: (1) the erring nations and (2) those which did not err—or more truly, those which erred merely to show their erring brethren that it did not pay to err. But all of them continued to err so far as they were jealous to retain their absolute sovereignty unimpaired.

Dreading the future trend of events, none of them—neither the victor nor the vanquished powers—showed the wisdom or the courage to propose a reduction of its own sovereignty as part of the general plan for peace. They laid down limitation of armaments: they did not suggest limitation of their individual sovereignty. They framed schemes for the control of international trade; they would not allow any scheme to control their national sovereignty. They wanted disarmament, but would not disarm a fraction of their sovereignty, which was more potent in its mischief than the cold steel of armaments. They had a League of Nations to take joint decisions on all manner of subjects; none of them, singly or collectively, decided or even suggested to forego a measure of its unrestricted sovereignty. Even the victor powers did not directly restrict the sovereignty of the vanquished for fear they may, in future, be made to act in accordance with a precedent they themselves had created.

On this question of sovereignty, public opinion is not crystallised and for long, it will not be crystallised, because it is an abstraction and therefore will be brushed aside as an obsession of political theorists and arm-chair critics. Political platitudes capture the public imagination and not political verities; and if our politicians have overlooked so obvious a truth while framing the multitudes of post-war pacts including the League Covenant and the Kellog Pact, it is because statesmanship of that period was grotesquely bewildered and therefore not in its right mind.

Hectic Race For Armaments

Since the beginning of this century and especially since the close of the last war, these nation-States engaged themselves in the task of multiplying their armaments while outwardly professing the necessity not only of limiting their armament production but also of complete disarmament, under the supervision of the League of Nations. They developed their armed power to an extent without parallel in the history of the world. They mounted up their armaments at lightning speed, compared with which the rise of Jack's beanstalk overnight was made at a snail's pace. Every State declared that the armaments it manufactured were required for reasons of defence.

(Continued On Page 37)

CAVE-DWELLERS OF TO-DAY.

A colony of Kent people who live in a huge underground tunnel which runs beneath the town, have their domestic supplies lowered 80 feet down the precipitous face of a disused quarry by an ingenious rope and pulley rigged up by an enterprising tradesman. Photo shows provisions being lowered to the "cave-dwellers".

In This Issue

	Pages
What The War Should Achieve	1
Is There a Formula for Sino-Japanese Peace?	2
Kwan-Yin, Goddess of Mercy	3
The Soul of Europe	4
Romance of the Chewing Gum	5
1941 Indian Census	6
Patriotic Note in Telugu Poetry	7
Dance Revival In Southern India	8
Literary Page	9
"The Writ Of Destiny"	10
Strange Story of Real People	10
Children's Page	33
Women's Page	34
Stamps	35
Puzzles	36

Is There A Formula For Sino-Japanese Peace?

No Formula Which Does Not Recognise And Guarantee China's Freedom To Develop Her Own Life From Extraneous Duress Can Solve Problem Of Far Eastern Tranquillity

(BY BISHOP RALPH A. WARD IN "THE CHINA FORTNIGHTLY")

The war in China was the prelude to the war in Europe. Both wars stem from the same sources. China was one of the first of many countries to be invaded, and her resistance is a part of the world-wide struggle for self-government. But China has proved to be much different from either Abyssinia or Czecho-Slovakia, her power for resistance having increased during the war. Chinese morale is higher than when the war started.

Chinese patriots declared China a republic thirty years ago because they admired America. Repeatedly have the Chinese felt that they could rely on democratic America in their struggle to establish a real republic. During the present war they have appreciated diplomatic help by the American State Department, grateful for the help of American missionaries, and grateful for American relief for the wounded and those whose homes and means of livelihood have been destroyed.

No End Yet

The end of the Sino-Japanese war is not yet in sight. One of the leading Chinese statesmen said to me; "China is prepared to continue the struggle indefinitely. We expect that presently the whole world will be plunged into a war which will start in Europe. We will continue the war in China until that world war ends. We will not enter any settlement between China and Japan alone. We will fight on until representatives of all the nations which have interests in the Pacific Basin sit down together and establish bases for a long-time peace for all of us concerned." The causes of both wars are fundamentally the same. The challenge to self-government and freedom to think and to study and to exchange values without foreign military duress is flung down on all the continents.

At the outset of the war in China Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek dealt very frankly with his fellow citizens. He told them that there would be three distinct periods of the war if the invaders wished to continue it. He said that in the first period China probably would lose all of her coastal cities and the cities along her lower rivers and her railroads because Japan had a great navy while China had none. Japan had a highly mechanized army while China had very little such equipment, Japan had hundreds of aeroplanes to mere scores of Chinese planes. The best that the Chinese could hope to do in that period was to exact the largest toll from the invaders consistent with Chinese maintenance of their own power for a "come-back." This first period ended in about fifteen months. Since the autumn of 1938 there have been no more significant losses of territory by the Chinese.

The Generalissimo said that in the second period of the war the invaders would be brought to a stalemate. This might last for a period of years. It would be a period in which the Chinese would not only hold the battle-lines but would constantly develop their resources. The vast areas of China would still be in Chinese hands for this purpose. This second period has now continued since the fall of 1938.

He predicted that in the third period, whenever that might come, the Chinese would gradually recover territory which they had lost in the first period. This recovery might be by victory in battles. It might be by negotiation. It might be in connection with world-wide war which, as in the case of the World War, would end in international peace tables at which national boundaries would be re-established with China recovering her legitimate right to govern her own territory. Chinese leaders, therefore, have not seriously entertained any terms for a "separate peace." To-day, as never before, it is evident that the futures of all great nations are interdependent.

Sources Of Supplies

The immediate fortunes of the war in China thus have been influenced and will continue to be influenced by the acts of other nations both in Europe and in the Western hemisphere. Many nations, though now at war on opposite sides, have sold supplies and munitions to China as to Japan during the Sino-Japanese war. Of course, much of this trade with China has been deflected by the war in Europe. China still has access to foreign markets through her long sea coast with its countless islands and inlets, well nigh impossible of complete blockade.

Russia continues to let China have military supplies in return for Chinese produce and on long term credits. Though China has no merchant marine there are ships of neutral nations which continue to carry foreign goods in exchange for Chinese products through Burma. These imports are wanted both for the modernization of China's Great West which has not been invaded.

But China has another more important source of strength, namely, what she can provide for herself. Most of China still is under the economy of past centuries. Only the coast and lower rivers had been even partially modernized before the war, where practically all her modern industries were either destroyed or captured during the early months of the war. The rest of the country was self-sustaining. All foreign trade could be stopped and the masses of the Chinese still could live. This is especially true of China's Great West which is virtually a "nation within a nation."

For the masses of the Chinese —and for the continuance of the war—there are no great nerve-centres such as Chicago and Kansas City and Minneapolis and New York are to the United States. China has only about twenty-five thousand miles of railroad while America has upwards of three hundred thousand miles. Yet China has three times the population of the United States. A war which might dislocate the radiating transportation of some of these American cities would dislocate the business and even the daily sustenance of the American people. Not so in China.

Bomb Boomerang

Practically every large Chinese city and town has been bombed by invading planes. That has brought great destruction and suffering. But air-raids alone do not win a war. Bombings must be followed by armies of occupation. In this respect China is in a much different and better position than were Poland or Norway or Holland or Belgium.

The bombing of Chinese cities has greatly stiffened Chinese resistance. It has made Chinese everywhere feel that the war really is their war and not merely the war of people in the actual zones of battle. Thus the war has become a nation-wide struggle. It has "stepped up" the development of national consciousness and national unity.

Like other nations China needed rallying personalities. The revolution against the old Manchu dynasty awaited the appearance of Dr. Sun Yat Sen who became the "George Washington" of China. Ten years ago Chiang-Kai-Shek became a national figure. The war has made him pre-eminently a national leader. He, with his wife who is a wonderful "alter-ego," is really one of the great statesmen of the modern world. One does not read of any Chinese who in his life-time had so nearly the unanimous confidence of his people, both in the vast areas of "Free China" and in the cities occupied by the invading armies. Such leadership makes for national solidarity and morale. Popular confidence in the Generalissimo has steadily increased during the war, which is remarkable. Even fair-minded Japanese recognize this fact.

There is plenty of evidence that Japanese as well as Chinese would be glad to find a way to end the war. Including men under training as well as reserves, guerillas and soldiers on the battle lines. Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek has upwards of seven million men in his armies. Against these the Japanese must maintain large armies and there are no signs that the invaders are getting out of the occupied cities enough to pay for the occupation itself, much less the costs of the war. It is now an open secret that many civilian Japanese want the war ended.

Durable Formula

But the difficulty is to find a formula for peace. A very prominent Japanese recently said to an American friend of mine: "We can't advance in China. We can't retreat. And we can't get out." One frequently hears such comments from similar sources. So far as one can now see the for-

(Continued On Page 32)

The first social gathering of the Sawantwadi State Subjects' Association, was held at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, on Sunday last. Photo shows H. H. the Regent Maharani Saheb with Princess Hemlata Raje and some of the workers of the Association.

Kwan=Yin, Goddess Of Mercy

WHEN WOMEN PROVE CHILDLESS, THEY PAY ADORATION TO HER WHO HEEDS TO THEIR PRAYERS

(By E. D'LIMA, Asst. Curator, Prince Of Wales Museum)

FROM an artistic point of view, the ordnary man looks upon the images of deities either as works of art or as grotesque curios with their various heads, arms and emblems. But to those who have made a study of this subject, these images disclose a wonderful and great store for study and research.

Buddhism was introduced from India into China in the year 64 A.D. and exercised great influence upon her art. The gods of Buddhism, which were most adored in Japan, varied according to the sects, of which the chief were Tendai, Hokke-su, Zen-su, Singon Sin-su and Djods-su. The chief gods of these sects were Amida (Dhyani-Buddha), the Amitabha of Tibet, and Kwan-non or Kwan-yin (Avalokitesvara). The worship of Shaka-Muni was also common among the Signon and Tendai sects.

The image of Buddha is depicted in Chinese and Japanese paintings, in wood, bronze and ivory carvings, etc. But reproductions of the Chinese Madonna, Kwan-yin—a Bodhisattva who is a perfect being with only one more incarnation to pass before attaining Nirvana (the highest stage of bliss)—is more frequently portrayed in their arts. Kwan-yin is recognized as the goddess of Mercy, and is generally represented as heavily draped. No idol is more honoured in China than this deity. When women prove childless, they pay adoration to this goddess whose name means "heedful of prayers", and whose functions seem compounded of those of Venus Genetrix and Lucina. Kwan-yin is associated with gods who fight for love, truth, etc. against anything evil.

Avalokitesvara

The Tibetan Avalokitesvara, the Fourth Dhyani Bodhisattva, the lord that looks down from high, may be identified with Kwan-yin. The worship of this god was introduced into China during the Han Dynasty, towards the end of the first century A.D. where he was known as Kwan-yin, and it spread into Japan in the reign of the Empress Suiko (593-628 A.D.), forty years after the introduction of Buddhism in Japan. By the sixth century, this god was worshipped all over China in all Buddhist temples. In Japan, this deity is worshipped under the name of Kwan-non. Buddhist legends state that Avalokitesvara manifested himself in a human form 333 times on earth for the purpose of saving mankind. His functions were those attributed to the Hindu god Vishnu as Preserver and Defender.

Sex Of Kwan-Yin

There appears to be some confusion as to the sex of Kwan-yin. The educated classes and the ecclesiastics worship the god as a masculine deity, while the common people pray to the divinity as Goddess of Mercy. The ecclesiastics worship the masculine form of this god, as it is said that he dwells on the right hand of Amitabha in the Western Paradise of Sukhavati where no woman without attaining masculinity through merit can enter.

Professor Lloyd in his "Shinran" writes:—

"It is a mistake to speak of Kwan-non (Kwan-yin) as a female deity. Kwan-non is the son of Amitabha, capable of appearing in many forms male or female, human or animal, according to circumstances; but he is never manifested except as a means of practically demonstrating the divine compassion for a suffering creature."

The confusion in the sex of Kwan-yin may have also arisen from the fact that the forms of Kwan-yin are given a female appearance to symbolise the qualities of love, compassion and benevolence, which attributes coincide more to the feminine than to the masculine nature.

Edkins in his book "Chinese Buddhism" claims that the female form appeared in China after the 12th century. But this theory does not support the fact that the female forms of Avalokitesvara were present in temples several centuries before this time.

Different Forms Of Kwan-non

There are seven forms of Kwannon in Japan which show the influence of the Tibetan Mahayana school.

1. Sho Kwan-non, 2. Ju-ichimen, 3. Sen-ju, 4. Jun-tei, 5. Fuku-kenjaku, 6. Ba-to and 7. Nyo-i-rin.

1. Sho Kwan-non (The All-Wise One) is called in Japan Aryavalokitesvara, and is represented as a graceful youth.

2. Ju-ichi-men Kwan-non (Eleven-headed) resembles the Sho Kwan-non except for the head dress, which is a crown of eleven heads. The head of Amitabha (fourth Dhyani-Buddha) rises out of the Ushnisha (dressed hair).

3. Sen-ju Kwannon (Thousand-armed) resembles the Tantra form of Avalokitesvara.

4. The Jun-tei Kwannon is the only feminine form of the seven Kwannon. She is said to have performed the three meditations, after which she was directed in her actions by the Buddha himself. She is sometimes identified with the goddess of Indian mythology, Durga Devi, wife of Shiva.

5. Fuku-kenjaku is represented seated or standing with six or eight arms and wears a high crown.

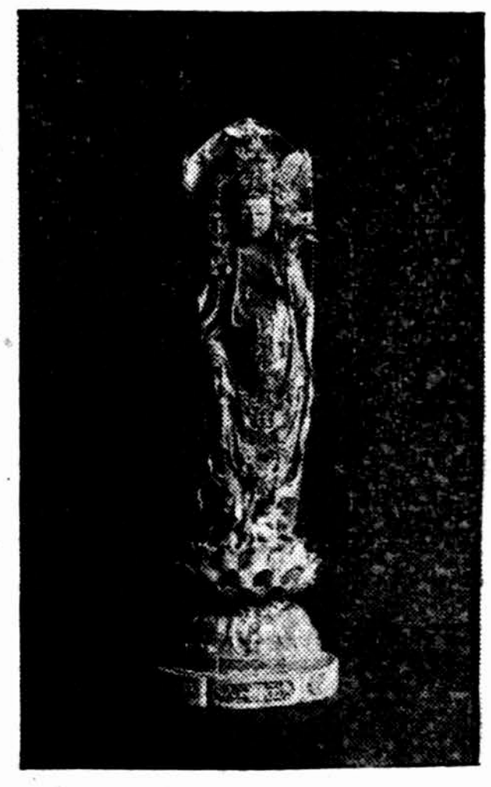
6. Ba-to Kwannon takes the form of the Tibetan god Hayagriva. In Tibet, Hayagriva is the protector of horses, and is supposed to scare away demons by neighing like a horse. Bato Kwannon is worshipped chiefly in the north of Japan which is the rearing ground of horses. Effigies of this god are raised along the roadway.

7. Nyo-i-rin Kwannon known as "The Omnipotent One" is a manifestation of Avalokitesvara.

The Indian goddess Hariti, protectress of children, who is worshipped in Northern India, may be identified with Kwan-yin, Goddess of Mercy.

Gyoran Kwannon

Frequently we find this goddess carrying a basket containing fish. In her association with the fish in Japan, she is known as Gyoran Kwannon. She acquired this name from the following incident. Once the son of the Dragon King was disporting in the form of a fish in shallow water. He was caught in a fisherman's net and carried for sale to the market. Miao Chen (a daughter of King Miao Tohoang who lived in 2587 B.C.) sent her acolyte (Kwannon) to buy the fish and set it free. The Dragon King was deeply moved by her kindness to his son and rewarded her with the gift of a magic pearl of great light. She thus becomes the saviour of mankind and was able to remove all obstacles from them for their attaining Amitabha's paradise.



Ivory Figure of the Goddess Kwan-Yin, in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

This goddess is represented in images and pictures as wearing a profusion of ornaments, a high, complicated and most ornate crown on her head, in which is sometimes enthroned the image of Amitabha (the Dhyani-Buddha). She wears flowing garments and a drapery piece falling from her head dress over her shoulders. Sometimes she holds a roll of prayers or a willow branch with which she is believed to sprinkle around her the divine nectar. Often, she holds a lotus in her hand, or a child in her arms or lap. In the latter case, she is called Koyasu Kwannon. This representation of the deity with a child on her lap or arms may be in imitation of the figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary holding the child Jesus Christ in her arms or on her lap. This representation of Koyasu Kwannon may have been imitated after the European entry in Japan, when the religion practised by them was also being preached in the country.

Besides the forms indicated above, the goddess Kwannon or Kwan-yin has many other forms, and there are several legends connected with her name. This only testifies to the popular hold this goddess had among the Chinese and Japanese. Hundreds of temples are dedicated in her honour, and her devotees are legion.

The Prince of Wales Museum has many representations of Kwan-yin or Kwannon in pictures, wood carvings, jade, etc. But there is a most beautiful ivory carving of this goddess in standing posture. Her face, charmingly represented, testifies to the qualities which are attributed to her. The drapery, jewellery, and head dress are carved with the greatest detail and magnificently displayed on her person. The carving of the whole figure is of superb workmanship out of one solid piece of ivory.

BOTTLED UP

(Courtesy: "Glasgow Bulletin").

SOUL OF EUROPE

(6) In The Shelter

By PAUL STEVEN

Representatives of different European nations tell their stories. Not the representatives who go round in tailcoats or uniforms decked with medals, but the representatives of everyday-life—butchers, tailors, sailors, petty shopkeepers. Their stories reveal in a flash their mental make-up, of millions out of which the present turmoil sprang. They are bewildered, those people, and they tell their bewildering stories —of the chaos which is Europe.

WHEN the alert sounded, I was far from my "accustomed" air raid shelter. I found myself in a sooty narrow lane near the East End where my firm had sent me to investigate a number of insurance claims.

Seeing people running round a corner, I guessed that there was an air raid shelter and followed them.

Once they had reached the entrance of the shelter, people did not hasten to get in; two men waited to finish smoking their cigarettes. Children jumped round and had to be driven into the shelter. I squeezed myself in.

The shelter was small and crowded; we accommodated ourselves as good as possible. Most of the people were typical East Enders. I found some pleasure in taking shrewd guesses at their occupations.

For fifteen years I had been visiting small claimants on behalf of an insurance company and questioned them. This had given me a profound knowledge of appearance, manners and trades of the lower middle and working class. Now I glanced at the men and women whom chance had made my companions in the shelter.

There was an old working class couple; the man was about seventy, the woman sixty years of age. They looked worn-out and exhausted. The man was unshaven and the grey hair of the woman unkempt and dusty. I could see from the way they looked at them that their bundles contained all that was left of their belongings.

Their beds and cupboards, their pots and pans had most probably been smashed by a bomb destroying their home, and they had set out on the trek of so many East Enders towards other parts of the city for help and a home, when a new alert had stopped them on their way.

Her Lost Tea-Cup

The old woman was cramping a cup, and at once the minor tragedy of which it was the symbol, was being reconstructed in my imagination.

She had saved for a long time to buy a tea set. She had cherished that tea set and cared for it with the deep rooted instinct of small people for small property. When nobody came to visit them, they had drunk from the "old" cups. The "new" cups were reserved for guests and celebrations; and then she had been in constant fear somebody might drop a cup or sweep it off the table with a clumsy movement and leave her the task of saying "Never mind", cleaning away the pieces and standing up to the tormenting memory that she had had a set of "six", now degraded and pauperized to "five".

She had managed to keep the "six". Then the Hun bomb had come, and now there was only one left. She cramped it.

She put her head on the shoulder of her husband. Now and then he peeped at her from under drooping lids and rubbed his silvery bristles encouraging against her grey hair.

Next to them a Jewish East End tailor was still counting his family, the state of which betrayed that they too were on a trek from their destroyed home and workshop. He was a lively little man, with haggard cheeks, a fat waist and a high pitched optimistic voice. His glasses were riding at a despairingly rakish angle on his flattened nose. His fat yet agile wife was crying. He and their daughter, a sixteen year old girl with a beautiful sulking face, patted her shoulders. He murmured again and again:

"God will give, God will give."

His other children, two clever looking boys, were organizing a game of marble with the five children of an East End grocer—a meek bald-headed man who was consoled by his red-haired Irish wife in much the same fashion as the Jewish tailor consoled his consort—and with two stubby blond boys who seemed to belong to nobody and had marched into the shelter hand-in-hand five minutes after the alert had sounded.

A young shop girl was sitting very erect on a box, studying alternately the mirror of her shabby small vanity case and a letter which she took from her bag and put in again in intervals of five minutes.

Three other girls, two good-looking and fresh, one with myopic eyes, pimples and tired skin, were exchanging photos of men in steel helmets.

A taxi driver and an elderly waiter settled down to a game of cards.

A few broad hipped, broad-cheeked housewives were discussing what to do with Hitler after the war. Some were for putting him into the Berlin Zoo as a warning for the next German generation. One woman advised to put him into the London Zoo so that she could have a go on him with her umbrella. Others were for quick extermination which evoked the protest of a sturdy woman who "wanted to do to him what he's gone and done to my daughter-in-law's cups and saucers, you should have seen that".

Next to them there was an unwelcome ragged and filthy person, apparently a beggar; a toothless whimpering fellow with a red bulbous nose and watery pale eyes. His hands twisted nervously and his left cheek was twitching in a disgusting tic. He deliberately rubbed shoulders with an uncomfortable and outraged businessman, middle-aged, well clad, with smooth pink cheeks and a dozen grey hairs artistically arranged over an otherwise bald rosy skull. He pretended to read the contents of a file which he had taken from his attache case.

There had been no effort to talk to each other outside the circle of family or well established acquaintance, except among the children who started something like a shouting competition.

This changed when the last arrival came in.

The Lordling

He seemed to have stepped out of an advertising page of "Tatler" or "Esquire", depicting the common notion of a peer either talking to his tailor about his zipp fastener or sternly advising his butler to take no risks and stick to Bluegreen Whisky, the old-old brand.

There was no doubt that he belonged to the landed aristocracy. His spats alone spoke in an Oxford accent of horse, grouse, trout and a ghost in his picture gallery. His grey hat, grey suit and grey overcoat whispered of the outstanding bills of Saville Row. He carried his gas mask with the same ease as his gloves and walking stick. His movements were slow yet commanding. The tanned skin of his elegantly hardy face indicated that he had just returned from a shooting expedition in India or Kenya. A certain puffiness under his eyes and the arrangement of his greyish hair on his temples spoke somehow of a fastidious taste in less strenuous exploits.

He overlooked the men and women in the shelter with a shy and obstrusively polite expression, leaned against a corner and stared at the ceiling. Apparently he was dreaming of the beauty of horses on green pastures, of grouse at dawn, trouts resisting like a sport, an occasional tiger shot in the jungle and a ghost harmlessly misbehaving in the picture gallery of the Manor.

His "in being" dominated the atmosphere of the shelter as that of the Fleet the sea. I could feel like so many atmospheric waves the glance and thoughts turning in his direction.

The Jewish East End tailor was the first to raise his voice. He started to talk of horses.

"Now, stop crying, Regina" he said to his wife. "What are you afraid of? We'll have a shop again. I know, I know. I have a very good tip for next week. A race in California. Have I ever let you down with the horses? I know horses. You will see, stop crying now."

He was the only one in whom the presence of the landed aristocracy evoked friendly thoughts of future opulence for himself. The next voice which was raised and which belonged to the taxi driver, was distinctly unfriendly:

"Now, they've opened their mouth about this 'ere war aims," he said to the waiter. "I 'ope if they make Hitler go, they won't forget the parasites in this 'ere country."

One of the broad-cheeked housewives started suddenly a story of her sister who had been evacuated to a big estate which belonged to a lord.

"First they were very nice," she said, "but now my sister is complaining. She says she is going to do her laundry anywhere and she doesn't care a hoot whether the woodwork is carved or not carved. And boys are boys and if they slide down the stairs, it's a healthy sign. And she can't understand why they make such a fuss about some old glasses. They haven't had a single raid yet. What about her glasses here? And cups and saucers?

"I had six", the old woman who was cramping a cup said suddenly. "I had six. They are gone now."

"Don't worry". The Jewish tailor said, "after the war there will be the United States of Europe and cups and saucers will be cheap. Besides, I can give you a very good tip." He bent towards her and whisphered in her ear. "It's a race in California," he added.

"I had six," she said, not convinced at all. "I had six."

"It will be all the same after the war," the Irish woman said fiercely. "All the same. The rich will be richer and the poor will be poorer. We have lost our shop."

"I beg to differ," the middle-aged businessman ventured to say, apparently to his own surprise. "I think social conditions will undergo a sweeping change as the outcome of this war. We can see it already...."

"England without lords is not England." cut in a sniffing voice. It belonged to the ragged, and

(Continued on Page 37)

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Romance Of The Chewing Gum

EXILED MEXICAN GENERAL'S STRANGE HABIT LEADS TO INVENTION OF ARTICLE OF WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY

The chiclero and the slashes he makes in the tree to free the chicle.

(For permission to reproduce the following copyright article, with illustrations, appearing in "Oil-Power," we are indebted to Messrs. Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., proprietors of the journal.)

CHEWING gum, as we know it today, was introduced to the United States eighty years ago, thanks to the fact that General Antonio Topez de Santa Anna spent a year in Staten Island. Santa Anna was the Mexican General who destroyed the Alamo and he resided in Staten Island during one of his periods of exile. He carried into exile his appreciation of the joy of chewing chicle. While he lived in the suburbs of the New York City, he employed a young man named Adams as his secretary. The young man's father was Thomas Adams, an inventor. When Santa Anna departed, he gave to his young aide a huge piece of chicle. The young man gave the chicle to his father who did what every inventor is tempted to do with any unfamiliar material that comes to his attention—he tried to transform it into something of commercial value.

He tried to volcanize it, hoping to find in it a substitute for rubber. He tried to use it as a setting for false teeth. Neither effort was successful and he came to the conclusion that it might be of commercial value as chewing gum—the use that General Santa Anna's fellow-countrymen had discovered long years before.

Mr. Adams melted some of the chicle liked it and sent it to a candy store in Jersey City where, as chewing gum, it met with a quick and favourable reception. Mr. Adams did not add flavour to the gum—that idea is credited to John Colgan a Louisville druggist.

Americans had begun to cultivate the chewing gum habit, even before chicle came to their attention Lumps of cherry gum, spruce resin, sweetened paraffin and oil-softened resin, were among the "chewable" things available in candy stores. Americans, however, quickly developed a liking for chewing gum made of chicle and, today, practically all chewing gum is of this type.

Chewing gum had its start on this side of Atlantic and today the United States is by far the largest consumer of the gum. During the World War, however, America's soldiers introduced the product abroad—and the market abroad has extended since then.

Gathering The Chicle

Chicle is the solidified milky juice of the sapodilla (achras sapote) tree. This tree is found in various parts of the tropics, but only in the territory of "Peten, Guatemala, the northern half of British Honduras, the Mexican States of Vera Cruz, Tobasco, Campeche, Yucatan and Quintana Roo is it found in quantities sufficient to be of commercial significance. The tree grows in forests mixed with other trees—a grove of sapodilla trees is not to be found.

The tree may not be tapped until it is 30 years old and it may be tapped only once in from four to six years. If it is not carelessly treated, however, it attains a great age. There are a number of varieties of the tree and these are of different sizes. The mature Mexican tree grows to a height of from 40 to 50 feet, a diameter of 40 inches and the ability to yield from two to five pounds of chicle per tapping. It is chiefly valuable for the juice, but it produces an edible fruit—naseberry or sapodilla apple—something like a persimmon. It also produces hard, red timber that takes a fine polish.

The milky juice—latex—is found in vertical tubes in the young bark outside the cambium—the zone of cells between the true wood and the bark, the material from which the trees' new tissues are formed. To get the juice the "chiclero" climbs the tree, supporting himself with a rope which passes around the tree and around his body. He makes a series of V-shaped cuts with a machete, one above the other, connected with a vertical channel. The exuded latex travels down the grooves, reaching at last a palm-leaf spout which carries it to an open canvas sack at the base of the tree. It takes from four to five hours for the tree to drain. If the chiclero has been careless and too enthusiastic in his operation of the machete, the tree may die. As a rule, however, the tree recovers sufficiently in from four to six years for another tapping for these chicle gatherers are skilled in their trade. The size of the tree, its age, the season of the year and the time of the day—all of these enter into his calculations. The latex flows freely only during wet weather when there is moisture in the soil—so the chiclero's season is from July to the end of the wet season in February. He usually taps four to six trees in the course of a morning—the rest of the day being devoted to waiting while the trees drain. He obtains from one to three quarts of latex from each tree.

Boiling Process

The sacks are emptied into larger sacks and when sufficient of the sticky, milky juice is collected, the Chiclero builds a fire under a huge kettle and pours the latex into it. The heat drives off the moisture and the chicle solidifies into a mass which looks somewhat like yellowish wax. The boiling mass is stirred continually to prevent burning. Some chicleros break the solid mass into chunks, others cool it in wooden molds. In this form, it is shipped in cotton-lined henegen sacks to the chewing gum factories of America.

The chiclero is a skilled workman. He deals entirely with contractors—agreeing to prepare his own camp, provide his own equipment, find the chicle trees, extract the latex and extract the gum. As is fitting for one who is at the heart of the industry, a skilled chiclero prospers.

You could chew the gum just as it leaves the chiclero's kettles but the modern chewing gum factory, to make the gum more inviting and better for you, refines it, sterilizes it and compounds it with other materials—chiefly sugar and flavours and carefully packs it so that it reaches you clean and in the best condition.

The chicle is received in the plant in blocks or chunks. These are broken into small fragments and heated in vacuum kettles. In a succeeding process, the melted chicle is freed of unwelcome material, leaves and pieces of bark, for example. The end of the refining process finds the clean chicle in liquid form—with about the appearance of dark molasses.

The hot fluid gum then flows through pipes into steam-jacketed kettles where the other materials such as sugar and flavours are added to give the gum the flavour and consistency you desire The American chewing gum industry uses in the course of a year about fifty million pounds of sugar. This is not only compounded with the gum, but is used to coat the gum as it passes through the rolling machines. Sugar is also used in making the thick syrup to coat gum balls and candy coated gum.

When the compounding is completed, the gum goes into the rolling machines Extruded in a slab a foot or so wide and an inch

(Continued On Page 8)

Chicle is prepared for shipment by conversion from a liquid sap to a solid gum, accomplished by boiling in a big iron pot. It must be stirred constantly and must not be burned. The chicle, boiled, becomes much like taffy. Later blocks of chicle are prepared for shipment.

In the gum-wrapping room.

1941 Indian Census

III-Changes Proposed

By S. R. SHENDE

First two articles appeared in our issues on 15-12-40 and 29-1-41 respectively.

THIS aticle is intended to suggest such changes as will remove defects referred to in the previous article.

At the outset it must be made clear that I am neither a student of the Science of Census nor have I studied all the subjects treated in the Census Reports. Hence my efforts are limited to very few chapters. I have not therefore touched all the subjects handled by the Census authorities.

Changes suggested here can easily be given effect to by the officials concerned if they intend to avoid the defects pointed out in these articles.

(1) COOPERATION WITH THE PUBLIC.

Whatever may have happened till now, the authorities should still invite suggestions and give effect to them for whatever they are worth. Their object of "accuracy" can only be achieved if they win the confidence of the public for the necessary help and not otherwise. I am aware that it is rather late but looking to the number and importance of the defects they will have to take a little more trouble to improve the present defective procedure and method of enumeration.

The public also must come forward and extend a helping hand to the department for its own good.

(2) RE: TAKING OF CENSUS

(a) The questionnaire and its explanation must accompany the enumeration slip. If the intended pad-cover requires a heavy cost a little thick paper should be used in its place to serve the purpose.

(b) The "checker" should be converted into an enumerator and the present "block" should be divided between them so that the desired number of 700 to 800 slips may be filled in both of them.

(c) Instead of on the three days i.e. 28th of Feb. and 1st and 2nd of March the enumeration should be begun a week earlier and either at the sunrise or sunset of the 1st of March they should, as at previous Census, check the slips and give final touches to the entries regarding births, deaths, arrivals, and departures.

(d) It will without any additional trouble, be convenient to detect false entries if a carbon copy of the slip be made.

(e) If the work of the enumerator is reduced to one-half and extended over a week as has been suggested above, there will not be felt any necessity of an officer like a "checker."

(f) The number of enumerators even if doubled as stated in (b) will be 10 lacs i.e. half that of 1931, and not more.

(3) THE ENUMERATOR

It is not possible this year that the enumera or can be paid for, for his work but it should be recommended for the next occasion. The budget will have to be increased to one crore. And I should like to suggest that the Central Government should reserve Rs. 10 lacs each year so that in 10 years the amount will accumulate to one crore, and a heavy pressure of this big amount will not be a heavy burden in the year in which the Census is to be taken.

(4) RE: HOUSE-HOLD AND FLOATING POPULATION

There should be 3 classes:—

(a) One should be reckoned as being "Householder" when he has got a permanent house and generally does not take to travelling.

(b) The one who maintains a permanent house but is required often to take to travelling be called "a travelling Householder."

(c) One who has not got a permanent house but carries it wherever he chooses to move i.e. a bird of passage, should be termed as a "floating population."

(5) QUESTIONNAIRE AND ITS EXPLANATION.

(a) Numbers i.e. the places of questions of No. 3 and 4 be exchanged i.e. No. 3 be given to "Religion and No. 4 to "caste, etc."

(b) Questions No. 14 and No. 15 be given No. 11 and 12 as they refer to persons to whom question No. 10 is being put.

(c) Question No. 10 should be worded "How many persons are dependent on you and what is the means of your livelihood?"

(d) Question No. 16 seems to have been and should be regarding the employees in the organised industries. Occupations other than organised industries are being recorded in answer to question No. 14. And therefore the wording of question No. 16 should be simple as in Question No. 12 of 1931 i.e. "Industries in which employed (for organised employees only)."

(e) Question No. 17 be deleted and the following new question be put in its place "Provinciality or District and Province of Permanent Residence." This question will help in preparing migration tables.

(f) No. 18 along with "mother tongue" collect the names of dialect" also.

(g) No. 19 is intended to collect material to find out the use of languages other than the mother tongue. These can be classed:—

(i) A foreign language forced upon a subject nation; for instance; English, Portuguese in British India and in Goa and Urdu in the H.E.H. Nizam's Dominion.

(ii) A foreign language of the trading classes in use in the business centres such as, Gujarati in the city of Bombay and Hindi in the Harrison Road of Calcutta.

(iii) A foreign language required to be adopted by one who has got to reside in a foreign land.

(iv) Two or more languages being in use with equal affinity on borderlands of the regions of those languages. And if the Census authorities really mean to make use of this the question it should be worded and classed as:

(19a) A foreign or non-regional language of the conquerors in common use.

(19b) A foreign or non-regional language used in markets or in business centres.

(19c) A foreign language other than mother tongue required to be used on account of residence in a foreign land.

(19d) Use of more languages of equal affinity on borders of those languages,

(h) Delete the word "script" in question No. 20.

(i) Delete question No. 22 as the replies intended by this question are obtained in replies to questions Nos. 20 and 21. It is a superfluous question.

Question No. 22 should be given to a new question to help the preparation of migration tables. The question should be worded as "Domicile or place of temporary residence."

(b) SOME OTHER POINTS

(1) The classification of languages prepared by Dr. Grierson, which is being followed since 1901 should be given the same preference.

(2) The numbers of speakers of languages per district are being given in the Imperial Tables of the Census Reports but these are not given in Provincial Tables (which are meant for Taluka figures) This time accommodation should be made for the language figures per Taluka. Language speakers per village can be given in "village statistics." This information will prove valuable and essential at the time when the question of redistribution of Provinces according to Languages will have to be taken up and the day for which is not far off.

(3) Unprinted records and Tables should be preserved in the Provincial Secretariat for another ten years for the use of the students of the subjects; and the place where they are preserved should be noted in the Administrative Volume of the Census Reposts so that it can be very easily searched out.

(4) This being the eighth Census it should be expected that the authorities are by now in a position to manage the uniformity in the editing of the reports. Some of the Provincial Reports contain tables and graphs intended for specific inferences which are proved of great value. The editors of other provincial reports should accommodate these and enhance the utility of their labour.

(6) A VERY IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

No doubt the object of the Census kept before the eyes of the authorities is laudable, being the "collection of important information which will make available to a student of anthropology, sociology and vital statistics, material which is lacking but which is essential if conditions in India are to be examined in accordance with modern methods of research" and if it is to be made a reality in its spirit and letters I wish to suggest that the points of information to be collected should be such as to bring out one table containing (1) each society, (caste tribe or group), (2) with its location of ancestral home, (3) its population, (4) the dialect it speaks, (5) traditional occupations it is engaged in and (6) and religious and social customs and traditions it maintains.

Such a table has, I think, never been prepared up to this time and it will prove to be the best basis for writing a history of each class of society in India. The object of the census as discussed above will only be fruitful if tables of this type are prepared.

(7) FOUR DIALECTS OF MARATHI

In 1931 Konkani and Khandeshi dialects were separated from Marathi though they are in fact spo-

(Continued On Page 38)

I felt a cold coming on

--I was afraid my little boy would catch it!
FORTUNATELY, I KNEW FROM PAST EXPERIENCE WHAT TO DO. I BROUGHT OUT THE MISTOL
I DROPPED MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL AND THAT "STUFFED-UP" FEELING IN MY HEAD BEGAN TO DISAPPEAR
SOON I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN AND I FELT MUCH BETTER
BUT I TOOK NO CHANCES. I PUT MISTOL IN MY LITTLE BOY'S NOSE TO PREVENT ANY POSSIBILITY OF INFECTION
THANKS TO THE REGULAR USE OF MISTOL,
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Patriotic Note In Telugu Poetry

Trumpet Call Against Slavery And Bondage In Every Form Sounds Through Works Of Most Modern Andhra Poets

ONE of the most noteworthy features of modern Telugu Poetry is the sentiment of patriotism which inspires some of the noblest of our poets, writes Mr. K. Lakshmiranjanam, M.A., Lecturer, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Dn.) in "The Triveni." Descriptions of the glory of our land account for some of the best poems in modern literature. More often than not, the fallen state of the country, the poverty and ignorance of the masses, the uneventful life of the present times make the poet sigh for the greatness of the historical ages, and call for a melancholy tune from his lyre. Classical and medieval poetry is not vocal in patriotism. Nannaya paid a conscious tribute to the land of his birth, the Vegidesa, sacred with sacrificial altars and holy fires. In medieval poetry it is the sword of the king or of the chieftain that comes in for patriotic eulogy. The sentiment is not expressed in terms of the country or the people in general. The Andhras of the historical ages were masters in their home and something more. Their love of country was their second nature, and did not call for emphasis. To use the simile of the Bhagavadgita, 'when man is surrounded by water on all sides, little need has he for drinking water.' Similarly, when every act was inspired by a sense of duty to one's country, patriotism was inarticulate. It was deeds, not words. To-day the Andhras are not what their historical forebears were, and hence the necessity for keeping the flame of patriotism burning bright. The intense feeling for reviving the glory of the motherland is not inspired by any hatred of others, for what begins in hate ends in hate. It is a sort of spiritual yearning to restore glory once again and lift her from the dust. It has a deep aesthetic and religious background. The modern poet looks upon Mother Earth as a visible manifestation of primeval energy, the great Maya of God at whose altar the poets burn incense. The poet, Abburi Ramakrishna Rao, sings the glory of Mother Earth thus:

"O boundless earth,
with pure and unsullied glory
What was thy beauty like in those primeval moments when the almighty cast your shape, in thy sari of green leaves, in thy bright petals of light. The song of thy beauty flows deep in the happy hours of this morning.
Mighty flood of radiance,
Glorious Mother.

Like the flower in the dark hair of Sita, which knows no fading, thy morning play is unending in its charm and ever-new. Thy song of the morn or of the lengthening shadows of the evening is the centre of beauty. What sweet music makes thy heart leap up with joy?

Oh thou with charm that is ever fresh,
Ocean of tenderness.

I shall cast off my chains that look handsome to the eyes; I shall leave behind my wealthy parlour, and run in the direction where the notes of your lyre flood the ether with music. I will give my gold and my necklaces of precious stones for one atom of your fragrant dust or the joy of thy green grassy meadow."

One is reminded of the Vedic Hymn in praise of Mother Earth which every Hindu knows:

"Praise to Mother Earth, the origin of wealth, the queen of Indra, she who is the ear, the eye, the mind of our great fathers who were sacred Rishis, she in whose entrails gold is embedded,—let the mother, the seat of truth, grace my house."

So much is said to show that modern poetry is rich with the legacy of the timeless culture of India. It is not alien wine poured into native bottles. It aims at bringing to the door of the ordinary man the best concepts of our great sages.

Gurazada Appa Row

The poet, Gurazada Appa Row, is a practical patriot. He is not carried off his feet by the emotional surge of past glory. He gives us great home-truths and fastens attention on the present, here and now. In his poem, 'Love of Country', he says:

"Love your mother country,
Try to increase the well-being of the people,
Put an end to words without deeds,
Do some solid good to the country.
Forego a little of your self-interest,
Try to help your neighbour.
The country means not clods of earth;
The country only means the people.
What if religions differ, if men are one at heart?"

Rayaprolu Subba Rao

The poet, Rayaprolu Subba Rao, who competes with Gurazada Appa Row as the pioneer of modern Telugu Poetry, struck a more prophetic note, and left many a track to be followed, in the poetry of patriotism. With a deep insight into the ancient glory of the land and its present ills, Rayaprolu Subba Rao laid out two distinct avenues for patriotic poetry. His vision penetrated the thick veil of oblivion, and vividly saw the glory of the past which cried out piteously for a voice, like the wounds of great Caesar, 'poor little dumb mouths.' His lyre struck out the following melancholy tune:

"The Chalukyan civilisation of which the deep waters of the Godavary are the only story-tellers;

The glory of the princes of Warangal, which was laid in deep slumber on the immense dilapidated walls of the fort;

The invincible valour of the heroes of Palnadu

That takes life in the lays of the villager;

The tragic fate of the Vizianagar Empire which is bemoaned by the angry waves of Tungabhadra."

He calls up a living image of the constructive genius of the past which should serve as an example for the present.

"The genius that inspired the Buddhists to build the great Universities of Amaravati, near the ancient capital of Andhra Emperors;

The valour that inspired the Kakatiyas to establish numerous Military Colleges as training grounds befitting the warrior class;

The aesthetic yearning that erected wedding-bowers for the bride of poetry in the wide streets of Vizianagar, the city of learning and the muses;

The triumphant arms which raised the Pillar of Victory of Emperor Krishnadeva Raya near Potnur as a standing monument of the Andhra Empire;

The sacred sense of duty which inspired these and other events must fire the imagination of the Andhras of the day, and urge them on the path of their great past.

Noble sentiments like the above may be multiplied, but these should be enough as illustrations. His songs, 'Tammuda' (Dear Young Brother) conjuring up the vision of the noble achievements of Greater India, and 'Janmabhumi' (Motherland) in which the poet proclaims his great delight at being born on the sacred soil of India, are among the classics in the poetry of patriotism in Telugu. If poetry is the criticism of life, the same is contained in another poem of Rayaprolu Subba Rao—'Tenugu Tota' (the Garden of Telugu). With the aid of an artistic and elegant allegory, he unbares the evils of contemporary society, social, religious and otherwise, and urges the Telugu people to bestir themselves on the onward path of progress. The sister sub-nationalities and languages are getting ahead briskly, and it would not do to lose time in sublime inactivity.

Viswanatha Satyanarayana

If Rayaprolu Subba Rao drew the outlines of the great historical legacy of the Telugu people, the poet, Viswanatha Satyanarayana, supplied the picture with flesh and blood, and left an indelible impression on the susceptible mind of the Andhras. Viswanatha Satyanarayana is a many-sided genius and a most fertile and prolific writer. The great fame he enjoys in the field of poetry he carried into the field of Drama and Short Story also. The style of Rayaprolu Subba Rao is rich in suggestion; that of Viswanatha Satyanarayana has superior vigour and strength. It sets the imagination on fire, and makes the reader feel like a pigmy before a giant. Rayaprolu Subba Rao's voice is of the whispering angel that hovers about you, but still leaves you to feel your way for yourself. With Viswanatha Satyanarayana history has become poetry. Mallampalli Somasekhara Sarma amongst historians and Viswanatha Satyanarayana among poets have fought against history being dry as dust. The incidents of history are treated as living expressions of the age rather than as isolated and motiveless happenings. Thus what was vague so far in Andhra history or what was the zealous and exclusive possession of the historian has been brought to the door of the lay man, and he sings of the great deeds of his heroes without knowing anything of history. In this respect the poems of Viswanatha Satyanarayana may be compared to the patriotic poems of Sir Walter Scott, the 'Battle of Bannockburn', and the 'Battle of Flodden-field', etc.

Andhra Prasasti

His book of poems 'Andhra Prasasti' (the glory of the Andhras) is a mine of great poetry which stirs the soul to its depths. Starting from the days of the first

(Continued on Page 32)

(Left) "Bhajan," by Mr. S. L. Haldankar and *(Right)* "Yeshwanta," by Mr. G. V. Chandwadkar—two Water-Colour exhibits in the fortnightly exhibitions of the Art Society of India, Bombay.

GOPINATH WORKS FOR DANCE REVIVAL

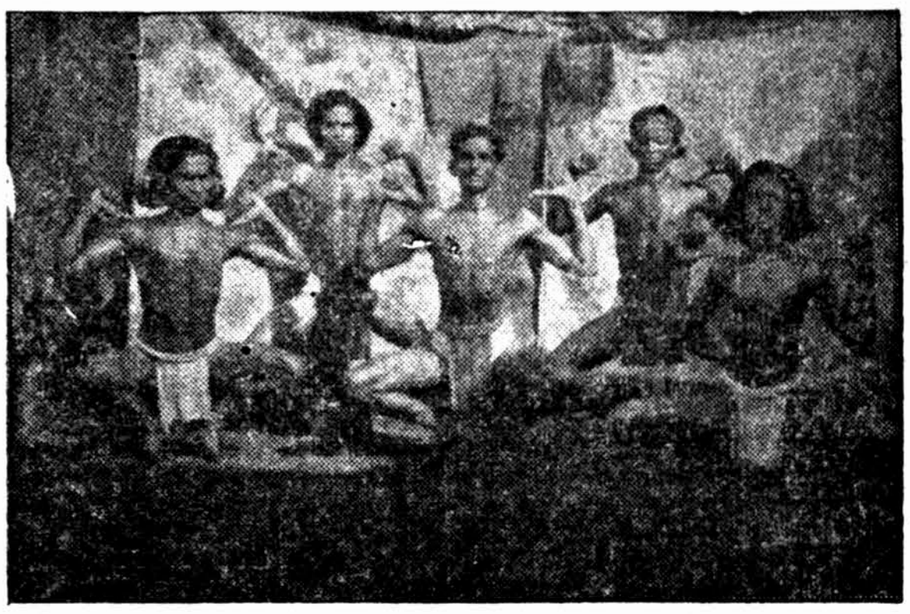
Mr. Gopinath and Smt. Thankamani gave dance recitals in Madras at the conference of the Music Academy and the Fine Arts Society last month. Items like "Hunter and Damayanti" "Thilottama dance" and "Gita Upadesam" drew crowded houses.

A feature of the recitals was the good show put up by the students of the Sri Chitrodaya Narthakalayam, Trivandrum, where instruction is given to girls and boys in classical dance by Mr. Gopinath and Smt. Thankamani, supported by a group of select musicians.

Photos of the physical exercises and massage which form the main part of the Nartakalaya curriculum reproduced here show the thoroughness of training which every budding dancer and danseuse has to undergo.

After completion of the four years' course, diploma is awarded to successful students by the Travancore palace dancer.

A Pupil undergoing massage.



Syt. Gopinath's pupils doing physical exercises.

(Gopinath and Thankamani).

Srimati Thankamani (Mrs. Gopinath) in "Menaka Lasya" pose.

New girl students of Narthakalayam.

"A pose from the dance item, "Hunter and Damayanti".

After rescuing Damayanti by killing the python, the hunter falls in love with her and tries to seize her.

Syt. Gopinath instructing pupils in the art.

(L. to R.) Chellappan, Keshava Das and Sri Thankamani, in a pose from "Thilottama" Dance.

Romance Of The Chewing Gum

(Continued From Page 5)

and one half or two inches thick, successive rollings reduce it to the familiar "stick of gum" thickness.

The thin slab is cut into convenient lengths and scored, the final operation in manufacture producing the familiar pieces. Automatic packaging machines wrap individual sticks, gather them in bundles of five, again wrap them and seal the packages—the gum is protected by cellophane foil and paper. The carton in which 20 packages are assembled is further protected by waxed paper.

Flavouring

"Flavor Town"—the name given to Canajoharie, N. Y., home of the Beech-Nut Packing Company, is appropriately named as any of the 15,000 to 20,000 people who visit the food factories there every year will testify. The chewing gum plant, for example, is rich with the aromatic, inviting odors of peppermint, spearmint wintergreen cloves cinnamon and other flavours. Flavouring oils are carefully handled and are added to the gum in accordance with carefully controlled formulae. Most popular of all the flavours is peppermint. This volatile peppermint oil used in the manufacture of Beech-Nut chewing gum comes from a district several hundred miles square in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Wintergreen comes from the mountains in North Carolina, where the plant is known as "teaberry". Licorice root comes from Turkey, cloves from Zanzibar and cinnamon from Ceylon. Pepsin is an ingredient valued by many users.

The welcome extended by Beech-Nut to the thousands of visitors to "Flavor Town" arises from the pride the Beech-Nut people have in the cleanliness of the factory. The chewing gum factory is spic and span—walls, floors, machines, as well as the white-gowned personnel. As an aid to cleanliness the employees have the services of the company manicurist at regular intervals.

There are a number of reasons for the steadily increasing popularity of chewing gum. There is the belief that it aids digestion. There is evidence that the chewing of gum helps in increasing the energy quotient of workers and in the elimination of nervous habits. The big reason, however, for the increasing demand for chewing gum on the part of millions of users, abroad as well as here, is the fact that they enjoy it! And that's as good a reason as any.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

LEADERS AND WORKERS

AZADINA ASHAKO: By Mokshavadanrai M. Desai, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

APNA MAHAJANO: By Mokshavadanrai M. Desai. Bombay. Price Rs. 3-8.

Lives of great men are always a mighty source of inspiration. Mr. Desai of "The Bombay Samachar" deserves our thanks for bringing before our eyes some of these lines in these two handy volumes.

The first one, "The Lovers of Freedom," gives us brief sketches of India's foremost leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru and Tagore. The second "Our Great Men", deals exclusively with prominent men of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar. Practically all those who have made their name in the field of politics, social service, education, industry or youth and peasant worker movements, receive respectful notice here—brief or long according to the material made available to the compiler.

One feels, however, that if instead of lengthy paragraphs of verbose reflections on the part of the compiler, more details of the lives were given, the volumes would have proved more useful—both as biographical sketches and "Who's Who' Guide. We hope the second part of "Apna Mahajano", which Mr. Desai has promised us would fare better in this respect. We wish him success in his laudable efforts.

R. M.

"TRIVENI"

This Quarterly has had a fascination all its own. It is in its way a contribution to the literary activities of this country and as one sees it now only four times a year, it makes one look forward to it all the more. In this particular issue there are two striking articles—"Kalidasa and Chekov" which is a translation by Purasu Balakrishnan from his original Tamil essay. And the other is on "The Idealism of J. Krishnamurti." by Dr. P. T. Raju. In the first article, the author says: "Kalidasa's is the synthetic imagination of an ancient, a Hindu brought up in the great synthetic philosophy of the Upanishads; Chekov's is the analytic imagination of a modern, a doctor who could probe quietly into the depths of human nature." The article on Krishnamurti is striking, but it is not one with which one can so easily agree. Krishnamurti reacts on different people differently. On the writer of the article he has apparently made too much of an impression and one would hate to spoil the writer's illusions.

OXFORD PAMPHLETS IN GUJARATI

The OXFORD PAMPHLETS on current international topics, written by experts, have already made their mark, and it is a wise scheme to popularise them in other languages.

We have, in our hands, two of such pamphlets rendered into Gujarati—One is "Ladai-ni Nakshapothi" or the Atlas of War, and the other is "Hitler Kon Che?" or "Who is Hitler"? The first is a sort of running commentary on the political and economic geography of Europe 1918-39, with fifteen explanatory maps. It gives us a fair understanding of the causes leading to the present war. The other pamphlet by R.C.K Ensor is more or less a fair study of Hitler, his rise to power, and the guiding forces of his life.

R. M.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"SILAS MARNER"

By GEORGE ELIOT

(Copyright, Longman Green, and Co.)

Silas Marner was a timid youth, given to depending upon the decisions of his friend William Dane. But Silas was duped in his friendship, for William stole a sum of money and planted evidence to incriminate Silas.

Remembering the casting of lots in the Bible, Silas requested that method of trial, feeling certain that the Hand of Providence would show his innocence. But his lot came up Guilty. Silas fled from home and sought a town where no man had heard his name. With his loom he settled down to the work of a recluse.

Bitterness toward mankind and distrust of Heaven turned his thoughts into the narrow channel of his weaving. The beauty of his linen and the industry of his habits soon established his reputation and brought a steady stream of buyers.

But the community was positive that Silas had personal contact with the Devil. Had not Silas cured a neighbour with herbs? Did he not go into trances so that he appeared to be dead? The villagers did not know that shock to the simple man had brought on catalepsis. Thus Silas Marner lived in disrepute with his neighbours for fifteen years, accumulating gold upon which he centered his love, taking it out and counting it nightly.

Meanwhile in the nearby manor of Squire Cass there was trouble enough. The Squire's wife had long been dead and his sons had since run wild. Godfrey, the oldest, had involved himself in a secret marriage with a woman of no character who had become a drug addict and who was no fit mother for their child. To make the tangle heart-breaking, Godfrey was in love with Miss Nancy Lammeter, a daughter of a neighbour. Of his folly Godfrey repented day and night, especially now that he had spent all available funds and was continually blackmailed by his wife and by his dissolute brother, Dunstan. Godfrey wanted to tell his father all of the story, but he feared that if Nancy learned of it, he could never win her.

The crisis came in the need for money. Godfrey sent his horse Wildfire by Dunstan to be sold. The brother took the horse, got a bid on him, then decided to ride him one last time in a hunt. Taking a jump, Wildfire was killed. Fearful of going back with neither horse nor money, Dunstan

(Continued On Page 38)

GEORGE ELIOT SHOWED REMARKABLE MENTAL STRENGTH AT AN EARLY AGE

Several remarkable facts appear in the life of George Eliot. First, she was a woman, Mary Ann Evans, using a pen name in order to more readily establish a following:

A second notable fact about her life is the character of her two husbands. Mr. Lewes, her first husband, recognized her ability and tried to offset the discouraging factors of her life. George Eliot was never robust; often she was in a state of dangerous exhaustion after completing a book. It was sometimes necessary to take her to Italy or France for a return to health.

Her second husband, Mr. Cross, had been the friend of a lifetime when she married him in the loneliness and desolation of Mr. Lewes' death. The two men had been friends.

Both Mr. Lewes and Mr. Cross wrote of the life and work of George Eliot. Both tried to handle her business affairs connected with publishing to relieve her of tiresome responsibilities and to give her more time for writing. She often discussed with them plans for characters and plots before beginning new books.

George Eliot was born in 1819 in Warwickshire, England. Daughter of intellectual parents, she early showed unusual mental strength. She spoke six other languages as fluently as her own, reading their literatures in the originals, and selling translations. She lived until 1880.

THEN PEACE WILL COME AND LAST

The hands that worked for gain
They work for death!
They fight to live, they fight
And die. Their gain
Goes off like smoke
In dealing death!
In vicious Commerce's aftermath

The world is wrapped,
The warring hosts
Which kill to get
Which kill to live,
Who will grow their bread?
And who will eat?
Who will rule?
And who will submit?

Will work and wealth
To compete, crush and gain.
They war to kill,
They war and die!
They arm and arm and arm
To save from harm,
While frightful foes
Are daily dying dealing death.

That is built for gain
Is lost in vain.
In suicidal vicious game
Of crushing competition!
Free trade's prostitution!
What men made,
Men unmake!
Nations built in hate!
They kill in hate!
Will hate survive the war or die
In slaughter's embers
And suicide's ash?

The seed of single fruit,
It grows to give
Its countless kind,
Vice outgrows vice,
War outgrows warring death
Till vice and war
Dissolve in human love,
And mankind mean
To live that all may live
In labouring love,
And men may mother men
As mothers do,
Then peace will come and last.

M. D. VED

LISTEN, COLLEGIANS!

CHAR COLLEGIANO: By N. H. Pandya, Bombay, Price, Ans. 4.

Four Collegians, each one belonging to a different province, decide to spend a week-end in a village, and there they come across an old man who, happily for them, turns out to be an expert on Village Economy and the 'boys' listen to his learned discourse with rapt attention and return to the city, full of knowledge and enthusiasm, new vistas of work opened before them.

Thus in a short span of forty pages, Mr. Pandya has cleverly spread out a wealth of information about our villages, their economic conditions, relation between cottage and large scale industries, ways and means to reconstruct and develope the village economy.

Full of important statistical deta and valuable information, this little pamphlet deserves to be widely read, by the youth especially.

R. M.

"INDIAN THOUGHT"

An ambitious attempt to provide a channel of expression to the best literary output of every province in India, is to be made in the shape of a journal, which is to be called "Indian Thought", the first issue of which will be out by the middle of March.

The journal whilch will begin as a quarterly, is to be edited by Mr. R. K. Narayan, the young novelist, whose three novels "Swami and Friends", 'The Bachelor of Arts" and "The Dark Room' have been published by reputable British publishing firms and who has won laurels from noted British critics like Graham Greene.

"Indian Thought" hopes to carry in its pages the best writings of our authors—contemporary and ancient—in art, literature, philosophy, science, etc. Translations from writing in modern Indian languages and exposition of Sanskrit thought will be a distinctive feature of the journal. Short stories, book and film reviews, literary sketches, humorous skits, etc will be a regular feature. The object will be to provide both serious and light reading and to represent every subject, however, difficult, in a manner that will interest the scholar and the layman.

Eminent men in the literary world and in our universities and public life have offered their cooperation in conducting this journal.

The journal particularly seeks to avoid being provincial in character and the sponsors want the journal to reflect the thought of every province and language in India. If the response is sufficiently encouraging, the journal may be issued at shorter intervals.

The journal is at present to be publishing from Lakshmipuram, Mysore.

GUIDE TO INSURANCE

INSURANCE VADE-MECUM—1940-41, compiled by S. L. Tuli, published by Insurance Publicity Co., Post Box No. 8, Lahore.

This is a publication which should prove of great value to those interested in all problems connected with insurance. It contains useful information in respect of the subject such as "Who's Who in Insurance", summaries of balance-sheets, valuation reports and revenue accounts, analysed expense ratios and rates of Indian as well as non-Indian insurance companies. On the whole, the publication provides all the important information in regard to the subject.

OUR SHORT STORY

The Writ Of Destiny

By LUCIO RODRIGUES

THIS is a story as old as the hills and as significant as that of Oedipus. It is connected with a strange old custom in Goa, now no more I think, the custom of holding a wake on the sixth day after the birth of a child. Birth and death in all societies have been surrounded by a cluster of strange rites and observances. Goa of a century ago still had many queer birth and death rites. To-day they are no more; and all that is left of them are words, phrases and sayings, the last tattered remains which have little significance to us to-day. Of the above-mentioned custom, for example, all that is now left is (1) "sou dissanche chone", and the saying (2) sotven boroilolem tem zalem."

Many people even to-day celebrate the sixth day after the birth of a child with a (3) "ladainha." Boiled gram with coconut chips are a traditional speciality for this day. But in days gone by, this sixth day had a very important significance, which can be measured by the elaborate ritual that was observed on the day, a ritual that was gone through with religious exactness and solemnity. The (4) "oizin" was the priestess of this long ceremony. She was the most important figure at births in the village. She was midwife, physician, witch, woman, all rolled into one. She had the authority of one of the faculty of superstition.

The sixth was the culminating day of a series of three days marked with special importance. The fourth and fifth were days of preparation. The sixth was "the" day. It was shrouded by some mysterious danger, of which no one spoke, but all knew and understood. On this crucial day a wake was held till midnight. The several members of the family, the nearer relations, (and they flocked at births and deaths) and neighbours took part in this vigil. Special precautions were taken against some imaginary danger lurking in the background of superstitious beliefs. The greatest care was taken of the mother and the child.

The mother was placed in the darkest of dark rooms of the house, and the furthest away from noise of all kinds which might in any way frighten her. Even a coconut, it is said, was not cracked in the vicinity of the room, lest the sharp sound might send a thrill of fear through the weak and convalescent mother. She was quite alone therein. No one was allowed to venture inside; the "oizin" alone had right of entrance. She stood by the bed side and kept watch over the mother. If the mother had the slightest dreams, she had to tell them to the "oizin"; all she fancied she heard and saw in the silent darkness. When each little dream was recounted, the mother was undressed and she went into new clothes. The bed was done up again and the pillow shifted to the other end. Many other queer little details formed part of the whole business. These to the sociologist.

The child enjoyed all the light and all the noise which the mother was denied. There it was in the hall, rocking in the arms of a member of the family, who sang sweet lullabies of simple phrase and melody. It was not laid to sleep on bed or in cradle. The hall was crowded by people talking, singing, playing: old and young, men and women, boys and girls. The new born babe was *the host of the evening's party.* The floor was covered with a new bamboo mat and the men and the women squatted thereon. Jolly good company that was. The bottle of "fenni" went round freely to keep up the spirit of the men. Gram were plentifully strewn on the mat, boiled gram, bushels of them; and all were busy eating them The children filled their pockets and forgot to sleep. The old men and women munched with their few teeth. The young men shot them into their mouths in handfuls. The young women peeled them carefully before eating. Gram, gram. The floor was littered with husks.

And so the time passes on. The shades of night thicken and deepen. Night grows on in song and jest and good wishes. The critical hours approach. There is suspense in the hearts of the old women. How slow time beats! They pray between their lips; they mumble sincere ejaculations. . . . May it be happy . . . may it live long . . . may it be happy. . . Strange forebodings shoot in and out of their minds. . . Would to God. . . The woman in whose arms the child lies hugs it closer to her bosom, murmuring incantations to ward off all evil influence. . .

The danger zone of time is gone at last; All's safe now; all's over. God bless the child. All mercy and thanks to the great one. . .

The wake is over; and the people depart to their homes, each wishing the child every happiness The mother is removed from the dark room and shifted to another full of light. The clothes are all left behind. No one can touch them except the "oizin"; and only when they are washed by her will they be purified and fit for wear again.

Why all this business? The people had reason enough "then"; for on the sixth day it was supposed that the goddess of Destiny came to bestow her gifts on every new born child. And what was most important was that she wrote the future of the child on its forehead. Hence this bundle of ceremonies which had almost a religious significance.

But to the story now. And here it is as oral tradition handed it to me.

Once upon a time there lived a king and queen who had no child for several years. Their prayers and those of their people were all to no purpose. The king was very sad and disappointed, because there was no issue to succeed him on the throne. The queen found no happiness in all the splendour that surrounded her; but she always hoped that one day she would be blessed with a son or a daughter. Her best moments were spent among the poor and the sick who came to her in their need. She helped them, and all she asked them in return was a prayer that God might bless her with a child.

One day, a weary beggar approached the palace gates seeking for alms. He came from a great distance, and was hungry and sore of foot. The queen as usual saw to the needs of this old man, who was rather surprised at her generosity and sympathy, and did not know how to thank her enough for it. As he looked at her, noticed a tinge of sadness beneath her smiling tenderness, and taking courage he asked her what she lacked to make her completely happy.

"Only one thing," replied the

(Continued On Page 39)

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

MARY STUART AND THE SILVER CASKET

By Vincent Towne

"Farewell, France, farewell I shall never see thee more!"

A beautiful girl of 19, ensconced upon a couch, wistfully viewed the French coast from the deck of a vessel which was bearing her back to her native Scotland.

She was Mary Stuart, who upon the death of her father, James V, had been crowned Queen of Scots when a child of only ten months, and who, after having been specially educated in France for a marriage with the Dauphin had wedded that princeling when she was only 16. A year later her husband had ascended the French throne, but her reign as Queen of France had in another year been cut short by his untimely death. And now this spirited girl, still in her teens, was both Dowager Queen of the French and reigning Queen of Scotland.

The depression which Queen Mary suffered on seeing her beloved France fade from her sight was a shadow cast upon her by coming events. Immediately upon landing in Scotland she became involved in quarrels with her people because of her adherence to the Catholic faith, in which she had been reared. And she was drawn into a dispute with her cousin, Queen Elizabeth of England, whose legitimacy was disputed and whose throne was claimed for the young Queen of Scots. But Queen Mary's worst troubles began when her uncles set about to find for her a second husband. After divers nobles had been suggested to her, she was finally persuaded to share her throne with Lord Darnley, son of the Earl of Lennox, but after their marriage she discovered him to be a vicious weakling, and her justified contempt for him aroused his bitter jealously. Suspecting her attachment for David Rizzio, her French secretary, the King had the foreigner assassinated under her very eyes.

This crime but increased the Queen's contempt for her consort, and thereafter her friendship with the Earl of Bothwell became the subject of comment.

As Bothwell aided Mary Stuart when all others seemed to desert her she had clung to his strong arm. But unfortunately for them both, the young King was just at this precarious time blown up with gunpowder while in a lone house. Bothwell, after having been tried and acquitted of this murder, was recommended by the nobility for the Queen's husband, but, throwing ceremony to the winds, he was returning with her suite to Edinburgh and like Lochinvar, he carried her by force to his castle at Dunbar. Then obtaining a hurried divorce from his wife, he married Queen Mary a few days afterward. Thereupon the Scotch nobles, outraged by the adventure, raised a rebellion against their Queen and locked her up in Lochlevin Castle. But she escaped to England to seek the protection of her cousin Elizabeth.

Her abduction having been forced, her evil half-brother, James Stuart, Earl of Murray, illegitimate son of King James, was now made regent for her infant son. But by escaping into England Mary Stuart had but fallen from the frying pan into the fire. Elizabeth, still smarting from her cousin's former claim to the English throne, decided that she must investigate certain charges

Ensconced upon a couch on deck.

that Mary had conspired with Bothwell to assassinate her second husband—charges that had been made by the Earl of Murray, who, of course, wished to retain her throne. As proof of her guilt, Murray placed before a commission of inquiry a silver casket alleged to have been given to Mary by her first husband, the young King of France, and to have been given by her to Bothwell. It contained love letters and sonnets alleged to have been written in her own hand to that lord; also two papers, one in her own hand and one subscribed by her.

The letters, if genuine, contained incontestable proofs of a criminal correspondence between Mary and Bothwell, of her consent to the King's murder and of her concurrence in Bothwell's plot to kidnap her and carry her off. Claiming this evidence to have been forged, Mary instructed her commissioners to ignore it. And since then Great Britain has been divided into two camps, those believing that she wrote the celebrated "casket letters" and those believing them to have been spurious. Although these letters had enjoined Bothwell to burn them, he had—'twas alleged—foolishly committed them to the custody of the deputy governor of Edinburgh Castle, who in revenge for a later slight had allowed one of Murry's henchmen to intercept them.

By those who have believed Mary guilty it has been argued that Murray would not have staked his success on forgeries destined to pass muster before many shrewd investigators; that the

(Continued On Page 39)

A WEEK OF WAR

"Der Tag" In Balkans?

By N. G. JOG

FEBRUARY 7.

Rumours are thick that Hitler will begin in right earnest his Balkan campaign in the very near future.

During the last two weeks there has been feverish diplomatic activity in Sofia and Budapest, Belgrade and Bucharest. Nazi propaganda is active, particularly in Bulgaria, where a German Technical Exhibition was held during the last week of the last month and was attended by King Boris himself.

It does not require excessive imagination to guess what the aim of that exhibition must have been. It was obviously a variation of the same tune which was played in Denmark and Norway when the German Ambassadors exhibited a documentary film of the conquest of Poland at a special reception at their respective Embassies on the eve of the fateful invasion. The trick worked.

Rumania is now a protectorate of the Reich and will provide an excellent central base for the Balkan Campaign. The number of German soldiers in Rumania is estimated at two hundred thousand and more divisions are still said to be pouring in. The famous Panzar Korps are being massed on the borders not only of Rumania but of Hungary also.

General Antonescu is, of course, a puppet in the hands of the Nazis and will loyally carry out all behests of the Fuehrer. The Hungarian War Minister, General von Barta, had recently been in Berlin to confer with Hitler, Ribbentrop and the Chief of Staff, von Keitel.

The Real Works

The Nazi war of nerves which was being waged for the last five years in the Balkans as in the rest of Europe will now presumably give way to the real works. If that white war has not proved as fruitful as the Fuehrer hoped, it has not been very unsatisfactory either. Rumania and Hungary are moving as satellites in the German orbit. Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have so far refused to walk into the Nazi parlour in spite of the blandishments of Ribbentrop but it is believed in Berlin that they will toe the line with a little display of the Nazi might.

It seems to be the eve of "Der Tag" in the Balkans. THE DAY will soon dawn.

A pro-Axis newspaper in the Balkans predicts that "a motorised German army will swoop through the Balkan Peninsula like a hurricane within a short time to deliver a blow so crushing that the enemy will never recover its senses".

This is all very good, no doubt. The only point that needs clarification is the identity of that doomed enemy. All the Balkan nations are strictly neutral. There is a British representative yet in German-occupied Bucharest while the oily Papen is still accredited at Ankara. To cap all, Germany herself professes to be in no way involved in the Italo-Greek war!

Answer—A Lemon

Who is the enemy then to whom the Germans are preparing to deliver a crushing blow? The real enemy is, of course, Britain. But Britain is a far cry from the Balkans and it sounds rather odd that the former can be crushed by a blow delivered at the latter. Shall we say then which are the latest countries to be marked as Germany's next victims?

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are too puny and poor to be exalted as Germany's enemies — though Greece has shown that David can occasionally stand up to Goliath even in this mechanised age. At any rate there is nothing to tempt Hitler in either of those countries and they are, moreover, more than willing to send their surplus goods to the hungry Reich.

But both Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have the misfortune to stand in the way of the German drive to the East as well as to the South. If they are agreeable to allow the passage of German troops through their territories, Hitler will let them alone in a manner of speaking. All his diplomacy and propaganda, tactics and pressure were so long aimed at that consummation.

Both of them, however, have so far clung to the strict letter of their neutrality and they seem yet indisposed to grant Hitler's request. The developments during the last two months in Lybia and Albania have given a new strength to their determination and they have so far resisted all pressure though in a sort of "by your—leave" manner.

They realise too well that they have no ghost of a chance to withstand the Blitzkrieg if it once descends upon them. They know that they are honeycombed with German tourists, tradesmen and all other sorts of Trojan Horses, besides having a fairly plentiful crop of indigenous Quislings and Lavals. That is why their diplomacy is as tortuous and multi-faced as the Germans' own.

They will never say a direct "No" to the Nazis; they are always ready to negotiate and talk over things, if only to gain time! General Daskaloff, the War Minister, recently declared that "the Bulgarian nation is one of the most peaceful in Europe" and that "the Bulgarian people are opposed to any aggressive policy towards her neighbours". In other words the answer so far to the German demand is—a lemon!

To Strike South?

No wonder the Fuehrer has become sick of all this playing for time. The winter is now approaching its end and the plans for the spring offensive must be cut and dried for being put into execution. It is significant that he is adopting a firmer tone not only in the Balkans but also towards Vichy. And it looks as if the first decisive move in the new phase of war will be in the Balkans, that is to say, through them.

What is this plan which Hitler has prepared after his long hibernation? Is he driving East or striking South? Does he desire to extricate his Ally from the Albanian quagmire or is he pursuing an independent programme? is it a new plan at all or only one resuscitated from the archives of the Reich War Ministry? The blue prints of the Drang Nach Osten, for example, have been ready for more than a quarter of century now, complete with the Arabic draft of the proclamation to be issued when the victorious legions from Berlin reach their journey's end at Baghdad!

It is suggested that Hitler is not immediately interested in the Near East but that his eyes are centred on the South—on the Mediterranean. He wants to cut the British life line to the East and to launch an intensive submarine and air offensive simultaneously in the Atlantic and the Middle Sea. On the way he will deal suitably with Greece but that is not the main objective. He will crush it in his stride so to say, along with Bulgaria.

The invasion of Bulgaria from all accounts thus appears to be imminent, as it provides a more direct and strategic route than Yugoslavia to the South. According to informed opinion in Turkey, after a swift occupation of Bulgaria, the Germans will head for Salonika in order to prevent the British from opening a second front there. The next objective will be to command the Straits in order to bottle up the Soviet in the Black Sea and to overawe the Turks.

Too Clever

The plan outlined above (on the authority of no less a person than the Istanbul Correspondent of the London "Times") is no doubt strategically very clever. A lightening thrust through Bulgaria to Thrace and its speedy occupation would present the Soviet with a "fait accompli" at the same time dealing a stunning blow to Turkey, apart from paralysing Bulgaria altogether.

Such a plan, however, appears to me not merely to be clever but to be too clever. If Hitler's main aim is to dominate the Mediterranean, why, it may be asked, should he travel there by such a round-about and hazardous route, when he is already striding Italy like a colossus and has planted his Luftwaffe in Sicily right at the centre of that sea? Even if he is finding it difficult to transport his mechanized legions through the Brenner Pass, he has only to say the word and despatch them via Occupied France. Why should he raise a hornet's nest about his ears in the Balkans? He can treat Bulgaria itself with impunity, but behind Bulgaria stands the Big Brother of Moscow, who has more than once expressed his anxiety for peace in the Balkans. Hitler has been very careful not to rub Comrade Stalin the wrong way and it seems unlikely that he will provoke him into opposition now, when things are shaping none so well in his favour. Above all there is the Strong Man Turk barring his path either South or East

The Nazis, therefore, must have a different goal to justify this Balkan detour, say the Near East with its rich oil wells and the distant wind-pipe of the British Empire—the Suez Canal. But even for a Drive to the East, Hitler must arm himself with a previous secret or open understanding with the Soviet to share the spoils as he did in Poland. Hitler is no fool to start on an hazardous adventure of this nature without such an assurance. Otherwise, he will surely re-enact in the Near East the tragedy which befell Mussolini in the Middle East.

Villain Of Piece

From the impending 'Der Tag" in Balkans, let us turn to the long-threatened ultimatum to the Petain Government in France. During the last fifteen days there have been so many reports and contradictions, guesses and gossips, declarations and denials from Vichy and Paris, Berlin and New York, Madrid and Berne that it is difficult to extract the grain of truth from the ton of verbiage. Only one thing seems to be clear that Hitler has lost his patience with France as with Balkans and that he is making things hum. This may not indicate 'Der Tag" by itself but it is surely a preparation for it.

Laval is again the villain of the piece. On this occasion, moreover, his villainy is not underhand but open. He is out to sell France to the Nazis—fleet, ports and all—and if Petain cannot be prevailed upon to play the part of the honest broker, he will himself grab and deliver the goods. There is no question of decency and honour left now and he hopes to overwhelm the aged Marshal by the very magnitude of his evil.

Petain and his colleagues are in a most unenviable plight. If they surrender to Hitler and take Laval again to their breast like a viper, there is no knowing to what lengths he will seduce or bully them. They will have lost all their independence and will have constantly to dance to the tunes of Berlin. If they refuse to bow down, they must be prepared to face the logical consequences of such a step.

If they desire to maintain the integrity of their nation and their own honour as soldiers, they will soon find that they have no other alternative but to resume hostilities against Germany. For Laval will be immediately installed in Paris as the Berlin-backed Fuehrer of France. Hitler may make a show of handing over the whole of France to Laval's custody, thus further sowing the seeds of disruption among those already demoralised people. In a conflict between Paris and Vichy, the latter is bound to go to the wall and the only option left to Petain will be to go to Algeria—which is considered not a colony but a Departement of France—and thus to conduct the war technically on and from French soil.

Crowning Ordeal

But are Petain and the men who surround him, Admiral Darlan and General Huntziger, capable of taking such momentous decisions? Are they not all united in their Anglo-phobia? Will they not thus only bow to the inevitable and once again make a virtue of necessity? So long, it must be admitted even by his enemies, Marshal Petain has acquitted himself not only as a gentleman and a soldier but also as an astute statesman. But will he survive this crowning ordeal of his career?

The suspense will not be long. Events are swiftly moving to their climax and it remains to be seen whether a "tertium quid" can yet be found to save France from surrender or resumption of a lost war. What matters, of course, is the French Fleet, which is vital to Hitler's invasion of Britain. And Britain, too, is therefore as vitally interested in not allowing it to fall into Hitler's hands.

Will the man who saved his nation in the last war save it again? Will France rise again like the Phoenix from its own ashes? Or will there be another Oran, which may well set the clock of time back by a century by turning the Allies of 1914 into the bitter enemies of 1941.

The people are the same and so are the figures. But what a difference it will make to France, to Britain, to the world, to the cause of democracy itself!

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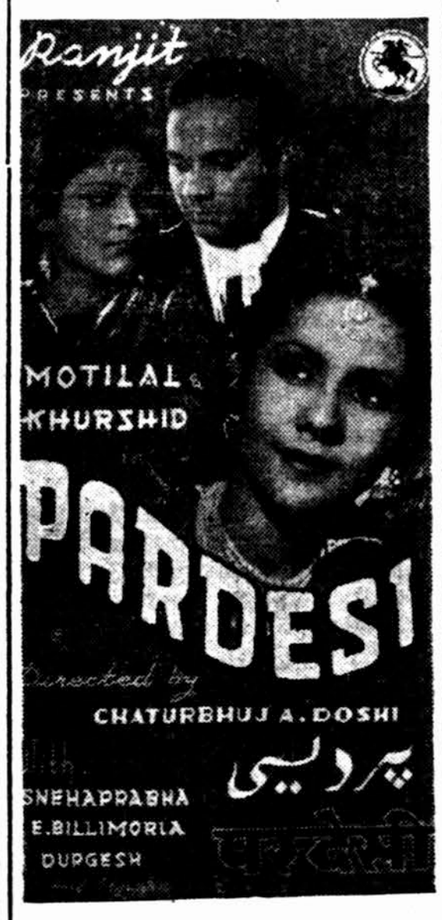

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8 Eighth Week!

HER REVENGE WAS BITTER-SWEET

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Starring: LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, P. MULLICK, JAGDEESH. DIRECTION: DEVKI BOSE

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NATIONAL STUDIOS'

Great Picture of Mother Love

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3-30 6-30 10 P M

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BREAKING THE CITADELS OF AGE-OLD SOCIAL CUSTOMS

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CIRCO PRODUCTIONS

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KARACHI CORPORATION TO RAISE Rs. 45 LACS LOAN

To Meet Expenditure On Capital Works

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

New loans of Rs. 45.63 lakhs are proposed to be raised by the Karachi Municipal Corporation during the next financial year to meet the expenditure on capital works which amount to Rs. 68.33 lakhs.

The budget proposals for 1940-41 submitted by the Chief Officer show an estimated revenue of Rs. 43,23,960 against estimated expenditure of Rs. 43,23,445.

The Chief Officer, submitting his proposals, refers to the conditions created by the war and sounds a note of warning to the effect that the Corporation should not undertake fresh expenditure unless a new source of revenue is tapped.—A. P.

The "Wanted" Man.

George Martin, commonly known to his associates as "Joe", with several aliases and of the description given below, is "wanted" by the Esplanade Police for alleged housebreaking and theft on the second floor of a building at Trinity Street, Fort, on January 5.

Martin is usually well-dressed and has had a fairly good education. He is a versatile young man and his "modus operandi", the Police say, varies to suit circumstances.

His description is as follows:—Indian Christian, aged about 30, height: 5' 6", medium build, fair complexion, dimpled chin, one right upper tooth crowned with gold and two upper teeth missing, speech rather slurred.

Any information regarding the "wanted" man should immediately be given to the Esplanade Police Station (Tel. 25011—Extension 222).

"SCHOOL FOR CRIME" UNEARTHED

A Pathan who is alleged to have been running what may be termed a "school for crime" has been arrested by the Dongri Police, along with thirteen "pupils", five of whom are juveniles.

He opened a stall in Chimna Butcher Street (Bombay's Chor Bazaar), where he used to renovate and sell the second hand articles of footwear acquired by the trainees.

Members of the Public who have had articles of footwear stolen are advised to call at the Dongri Police Station with a view to identify their property.

HINDU LEAGUE BRANCHES IN U. P. DISTRICTS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.

Branches of the Hindu League will be set up in all the districts of the United Provinces, according to the decision of the Executive Committee of the U.P. Hindu League which met under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Kunwar Guru Narain.

A list of influential persons in the various districts has been drawn up and they will be entrusted with the task of organising district leagues.

It has also been decided to hold a provincial conference of the Hindu League to be presided over by Mr. M. S. Aney and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be requested to inaugurate the session.—A.P.

POLITICAL ADVISER TO GO ON TOUR

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Sir Francis Wylie, Political Adviser to the Crown Representative, will leave Delhi early next week for a short tour in the Eastern Indian States returning here about the 26th.—A. P.

Vichy Cabinet To Resign In Body ?

Darlan Back At Vichy

BERLIN, Feb. 8.

ADMIRAL DARLAN HAS RETURNED FROM PARIS TO VICHY AFTER TWO CONVERSATIONS WITH M. LAVAL.

BETWEEN THESE TALKS, SAYS THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, ADMIRAL DARLAN SAW COMTE FERNAND DE BRINON, VICHY'S AMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

NO HINT OF THE NATURE OF THE TALKS HAS BEEN GIVEN, THE NEWS AGENCY STATING THAT "POLITICAL QUESTIONS WERE DISCUSSED.".

IMMEDIATE TALKS.

(Later)—The Official News Agency adds that immediately on arrival in Vichy, Admiral Darlan began a conference with Marshal Petain.

Vichy.—Admiral Darlan to-day (Saturday) gave Marshal Petain a full account of his talks with the Germans in Paris, states the Havas Agency.

IMMEDIATE DECISION EXPECTED.

BASLE, Feb. 8.

WILHELMSTRASSE IS FULLY INFORMED REGARDING ADMIRAL DARLAN'S POSITION IN THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN M. LAVAL AND THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, BUT REFUSES TO DISCLOSE THE PARTICULARS, SAYS THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE "BASLER NACHRICTEN". THE CORRESPONDENT ADDS THAT GERMANY EXPECTS AN IMMEDIATE IMPORTANT DECISION BY MARSHAL PETAIN. M. LAVAL'S DEMANDS ARE SAID TO BE DEFINITE, AND TO INCLUDE AN OFFICIAL RESIDENCE FOR HIMSELF IN PARIS.—Reuter.

All Hopes Of Resistance Doomed?

DARLAN CONFERS WITH PETAIN: REFUSES TO SURRENDER FLEET OR NAVAL BASES?

Laval Refuses Place In Government Offered By Petain

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, February 8.

Collective resignation of the Cabinet is expected to-day in Vichy, according to a British United Press report.

The report adds that the attempts of Foreign Minister Flandin, who is leading the group which is urging Marshal Petain to resist are considered doomed; but Admiral Darlan, it is reported, is still refusing to surrender the French fleet or naval bases for anyone.

LAVAL'S REFUSAL?

LONDON, Feb. 8.

MARSHAL PETAIN HAS OFFERED M. LAVAL A PLACE IN HIS GOVERNMENT BUT M. LAVAL HAS REFUSED.—REUTER.

PETAIN PROPOSES, BUT LAVAL REFUSES

VICHY, Feb. 8.

Marshal Petain has proposed that M. Laval should enter the Government as a Minister of State, and a member of the Committee which would direct affairs, reports the official French News Agency. The Marshal made this offer in conformity with the conversation he had with Herr Hitler at Montoere when he agreed to "collaborate with Germany", while, however, adhering strictly to the letter of the Armistice terms.

M. Laval has, however, refused the Marshal's offer, concludes the Agency's announcement.

ROME.—A rumour current in Paris, reported by the Italian News Agency, states that the formation of a new French Cabinet under the leadership of Admiral Darlan is imminent.—Reuter.

Churchill's Broadcast To-day

LONDON, Feb. 8.

It is announced that the Prime Minister will broadcast to the B. B. C. home and overseas services at 8 p. m. on Sunday February 9.

Six Bodies Recovered From Debris

High Explosives Dropped On Portsmouth Archbishop's House

LONDON, Feb. 8

When rescue workers recovered six bodies from the ruins of a Roman Catholic Archbishop's house at Portsmouth after a recent air raid, it was discovered that all the six victims had been struck down in the act of kneeling in prayers.

Three priests had also been trapped. Three high explosive bombs fell on the building but the priests were saved by girders holding off the debris. They joined the rescue party in a vain endeavour to rescue alive the six victims all of whom were members of the Bishop's domestic staff.—Reuter.

BOMBS DROPPED ON SCOTTISH TOWN

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Little enemy air activity occurred over Great Britain today. During the morning, states the Air Ministry, bombs were dropped by a single enemy aircraft on a town on the north-east coast of Scotland, injuring a small number of people.

Another aircraft in the afternoon attacked a town on the East Anglian coast where some damage was done and there were a number of casualties including some fatal.—Reuter.

AFTER BENGHAZI

BRITISH OPERATIONS PROCEED WELL

Progress On Other African Fronts Equally Satisfactory

CAIRO, Feb. 8

British operations south of Benghazi are proceeding satisfactorily, announces to-day's (Saturday's) British G.H.Q. communique, which also reports progress on other African fronts.

In Keren area of Eritrea, British pressure is increasing, while further south, British troops are continuing pursuit of the enemy, who is withdrawing towards Arreza.

In Abyssinia British mobile units are pressing forward along the road to Gondar.

In Italian Somaliland, penetration by British patrols is successfully continuing, concludes the communique.—Reuter.

SQUEEZING EVERY OUNCE OUT OF VICTORY

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Reuter's Correspondent in the Middle East adds: A Corps Commander taken prisoner at Benghazi was the second in command to Marshal Graziani himself.

In order to consolidate their position and squeeze every ounce out of the victory at Benghazi British armoured forces are believed to be pressing on to Gulf Sidra where a 300-mile desert, "Noman's Land" between Cyrenaica and Tripolitania begins.

"Out of the 15 Italian divisions in the field at the beginning of the Libyan campaign Italy has lost 10 divisions destroyed or captured. The other five divisions are hopelessly weakened as a result of the loss of material which the British have captured particularly tanks, vehicles of all kinds and guns.—Reuter.

Mr. S. Ranga Iyer Dead

BANGALORE, Feb. 8.

The death occurred, this evening, of Mr. S. Ranga Iyer, Publicity Officer, Government of Mysore. Mr. Iyer was Editor of "Roy's Weekly", before he entered the Mysore service.—A. P.

Col. Donovan At Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 8.

Col. William Donovan, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to Europe, arrived here to-day from Palestine.—Reuter.

THEY ALSO SERVE WELL

WHO ONLY SPIN WELL & DO CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Mahatma On Satyagrahi's Duty: No Possibility Of Satyagraha Developing Into Mass Movement

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

"EVERY SATYAGRAHI WILL BE HIS OWN LEADER AND SHOULDER FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE IN THE EVENT OF MY ARREST".

Thus observes Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a letter addressed to a prominent Congressman of Delhi.

Continuing Gandhiji writes: "It is wrong to presume that only those serve the cause of the country who offer Satyagraha and court imprisonment. In my opinion people who devote every available minute of their time in spinning and other constructive programme of the Congress subscribe a lot towards the national movement."

GANDHIJI ADDS THAT NO INDIAN SHOULD DREAM OF THIS MOVEMENT DEVELOPING INTO A MASS MOVEMENT SO LONG AS THE LEADERSHIP IS IN HIS HAND. HE CALLS UPON EVERY INDIAN TO FULFIL THE CONDITIONS WHICH ARE LAID DOWN FOR THE 'SATYAGRAHI'.—UNITED PRESS.

DO NOT ATTEND ASSEMBLY MEETINGS

Ban On Congressmen Exempted From Satyagraha

GAUHATI, Feb. 8.

The Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly intimates that in response to an enquiry Gandhiji has issued instructions that the Congress members of the Assembly who have been exempted from offering Satyagraha, and those of them who will be released on the expiry of their terms of imprisonment, should not attend the future meetings of the Assembly.—United Press.

"CHINESE CORPS ON VERGE OF ANNIHILATION"

TOKYO, Feb. 8.

The claim that Japanese units are closing round the Chinese second army corps in South Honan Province, and that it is "on the verge of annihilation" is made in Nanking, by the Press Bureau of the Japanese Expeditionary Force. The Bureau adds that Japanese troops operating west of the Hankow-Peking Railway have "decimated" the Thirteenth Army. Elsewhere Nanyang and Tangbo and Niyang are claimed to have fallen to the Japanese.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

M. FLANDIN RESIGNS

LONDON, Feb. 8.

M. Flandin, Vichy Foreign Minister, has resigned, states an German Official News Agency despatch from Geneva.—Reuter.

MOYNE SUCCEEDS LORD LLOYD

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Lord Moyne became the new Secretary of State for Colonies to-day in succession to the late Lord Lloyd, when he took the oath of office at Privy Council held by the King.—Reuter.

OTHER CABINET CHANGES

Malcolm Macdonald To Be High Commissioner In

LONDON, Feb 8.

In addition to Lord Moyne, who has been appointed Secretary of State for Colonies, other Cabinet changes are announced to-day (Saturday) **Mr. Ernest Brown has been appointed Minister of Health and Mr. Malcolm Macdonald will be High Commissioner in Canada.**

Mr. Thomas Johnston is appointed Secretary of State for Scotland.

Special authority will be sought to enable Mr. Macdonald to retain his seat in the House of Commons. Lord Moyne will be leader of the House of Lords in place of Late Lord Lloyd.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

The Duke of Norfolk becomes Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, while Major Gwilym Lloyd George becomes Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is the present Minister of Health.—Reuter.

Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald son of late Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald who is aged 39, was elected M.P. (Labour) for Bassetlaw, Notts, in 1929, after two previous defeats, but was unsuccessful at the General Election in 1935. He was, however returned in February, 1936 for Ross and Cromarty. He was Under-Secretary to the Dominions Office from 1931 to 1935, and was Secretary for the Colonies from June, 1935 for 5 months (upto November of that year), after which he was appointed Dominions Secretary which post he held till 1938. In May 1938 he was appointed Minister for Colonies, and the next appointment that he got was that of Ministership of Health.

Motion Of No-Confidence In Union Govt. Lost

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 8.

A motion of no-confidence in the Government moved in the House of Assembly by Doctor Malan, Opposition Leader, was defeated by 78 votes to 59. An amendment expressing confidence in the Domestic and War Policy of the Government was carried by 76 votes to 59.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN BOYS' BRILLIANT SUCCESSES

MELBOURNE, Feb. 7.

"Magnificent effort: Our forces must have had a motor race: Extraordinary how the Italians cleared out." This comment was made to-day by Major-General Sturdee, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Imperial Forces when he was told of the capture of Benghazi. Major-General Sturdee arrived here last month from the Middle East. Mr. Fadden, Acting Commonwealth Prime Minister, said that he was delighted at this culmination of brilliant successes of "our Australian boys."—Reuter.

WITH THE GREEK SOLDIERS IN THE BATTLE ZONE

Kindnesses To Italian Prisoners

LONDON, (By Special Cable).

The "News Chronicle" Special Correspondent on the Albanian front cables:

For the last ten days I have been living in the battle-zone with Greek soldiers and I have been able to get a far better insight into the character of these men than is possible in a war correspondent's routine tour of the front by car.

It is perhaps unfortunate that so much praise was given to the Greeks for the repulse of the Italian invasion and the first and subsequent counter-attacks.

All superlatives were exhausted: justly so, but little fresh was left to say in praise of the later operations which climate and geography rendered very much more difficult than November's fighting.

Living in the field with Greek soldiers, sharing their tents or huts and rations and listening to their stories has given me some idea of just how much more difficult.

When the Greek goes to the front he knows he is there for the duration unless laid low by wounds or more probably frostbite.

If you discuss with Greek officers the obvious danger of pushing men too hard, they will tell you, first, that Greece could never hope to defeat Italy unless every Greek at every moment was working his hardest; secondly, that it has never been fatigue of men but lack of supplies and bad weather that has hampered operations.

The Greeks hold the Italians in blistering contempt.

But this contempt of the Italians turns at once to pity when the Italians are prisoners. Several times I have seen Greeks feed prisoners before they eat themselves and that takes a lot of doing when you yourself rarely get fed oftener than every three or four days.

I have never seen any unfriendly demonstrations by Greeks against Italian prisoners. On the other hand, when parties of prisoners are going through the Albanian villages the inhabitants —men and women alike wearing the baggy trousers of Turkish days, the women still wearing the Muslim veil hung loosely under the chin—turn out in good numbers to jeer their former oppressors.

Trips such as mine, without indepenent transport, without a knowledge of Greek through an area where battle is in full swing, would have been impossible had not nearly every Greek officer and soldier displayed great willingness to help me.

With this kindness goes complete indifference to suffering their own or anyone else's.

Relations between Greek officers and men are much more informal than in the British Army. Socially Greece is extremely democratic and the result is that Greek discipline seems to an outsider to consist of a vehement exchange of views between officers and men. Nevertheless their work gets done. There is no preoccupation with smartness. The Greeks love individuality, expressed by the varying states of their beards, buttons and uniforms which ae allowed to get and remain in any condition that seems satisfactory to their owners. This does not, however, apply to weapons which are very carefully cherished.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS ON V. T. PLATFORM.

An unidentified Christian gentleman of about 35 years of age was found lying unconscious on a platform of the Victoria Terminus, on Saturday evening.

The G. I. P. Railway Police removed him to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where it was found that the man was suffering from the effects of a deadly poison.

The Railway Police are investigating whether it is a case of self-administered poisoning or otherwise.

U. S. AID TO BRITAIN

Limitation Of Amount Of Equipment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8

The House of Representatives voted to limit the amount of the existing military or naval equipment which might be devoted to the programme to aid Britain to about 1,300 million dollars worth.

The limitation apparently would not apply to any future defence appropriations. The action came after a proposal that a 500 million dollar limitation should be imposed on the amount of the existing equipment of the United States armed forces which could be turned over to Britain.

Mr. Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, immediately moved the substitute proposal which was adopted forthwith.—Reuter.

WATCH THAT NAZI TIGER CAREFULLY!

"Crouching in Thicket, Ready To Spring" Says Amery

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The view that Herr Hitler's position is so difficult that he is bound to make an invasion bid sooner or later was expressed by Mr. Amery, Secretary for India, speaking at Islington (London). He said that they must realise that the next big move on the enemy's part was imminent. "The Nazi tiger crouching in his thicket is collecting himself for his next murderous and desperate spring. He is not as fresh a tiger as he was. He is somewhat heavy and distended with all indigestible booty which he has swallowed."

Regarding invasion, Mr. Amery said that Herr Hitler had been looking at that leap for months, and the longer he had looked, the less he had liked the prospect. All the same, it was a possibility that could not be excluded.—Reuter.

WHEN GOERING WANTED INFORMATION FROM R. A. F.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

A wireless message from Field Marshal Goering to the Royal Air Force was transmitted after death in action of Captain Wieck, German Air ace in November last year, said the German Radio on Friday.

Capt. Wieck was shot down on 28th November and Goering thereafter radioed a message for news of his fate.

Two days later, the R.A.F. replied that Capt. Wieck was neither in a British prison camp nor could his name be found in the list of identified German casualties, the announcer added. He also said that German naval units had searched the sea for traces of Capt. Wieck but failed to find any.—Reuter.

Brazil President's Decree Threatens Existence Of Foreign Language Papers

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 8.

The death of all foreign language publications in Brazil including an English language daily newspaper, three English weeklies and several German, Italian and Japanese dailies is threatened by an order by President Vargas that all publications edited in Brazil in any language other than Portuguese must transform themselves into Portuguese within six months or have their registrations cancelled.—Reuter.

ART OF THE PEOPLE FOR PEOPLE AND BY PEOPLE

Dr. Vyas Points Out Way For Redawn Of India's Golden Era

Addressing a gathering of students on Indian Art under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, Dr. D. G. Vyas, the well-known Bombay art critic, observed that a close study of the ancient art of India revealed that it had not only a place in the Courts of the Kings but in the humblest cottage in the country.

The Indian artist of yore, irrespective of his personal beliefs and convictions, supplied the artistic needs of the different religious sects and systems, and even though honoured in the Court was not ashamed to enter the humblest cottage. He was democratic in his outlook and, therefore, art then had a sound democratic basis.

In those days art was a spontaneous daily expression and not a spectacular or sporadic outburst of superfluous energy. Art-mindedness had been the outstanding characteristic of an average Indian throughout the ages.

Art was implicit not only in the religious but the economic and industrial life of the country also.

It was a bold pervading force and functioned as such until the advent of foreign education. Today, unfortunately, remarked the lecturer, India had a system of dyarchi in the domain of art. The distinction between urban and rural or folk-art should be deprecated, said the doctor.

PLEA FOR COMPROMISE.

He was of the opinion that urban art showed sophisticated trends which militated against the growth of true Indian traditions.

The doctor was of the firm belief that the era of art for the people would not redawn in India unless there was a compromise between the two art zones and that, that compromise would not be achieved unless the city-dwelling art-lovers and artists went back to the villages in the search of true art and recaptured the spirit of Indian traditions.

The lecturer explained how art was a great economic factor and, therefore, could not possibly be excluded from the current movements for the economic and industrial regeneration of India.

The doctor concluded with the remark that Art was bread and butter to an Indian and had to be governed by the democratic principle, "Art of the people, for the people and by the people."

Finalists In Y. M. C. A. Hockey

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

The Government College and the 'Varsity Old Boys' Club qualified for the final of the Y. M. C. A. Hockey Tournament this evening, when they defeated the Formanities and the Y. M. C. A., respectively. Only two goals were scored in both the matches—A. P.

Ex-Japanese Minister Killed

Plane Crash On Flight To Hainan Island

TOKYO, Feb. 8.

The former Japanese Navy Minister and member of the Supreme War Council, Admiral Baron Osumi, has been killed in an aeroplane crash.

With him were Rear Admiral Hikojiro Suga and four other naval officers.

CAUSE OF CRASH

The machine which was on its way from Canton to Hainan Island struck a mountainside in Kwantung province.

ALL KILLED

All occupants are reported to have been found dead in the wreckage.—Reuter.

Tripoli—Britain's Next Objective

LONDON, Feb. 8.

THE FALL OF BENGHAZI THOUGH INEVITABLE, TOOK PLACE EVEN SOONER THAN WAS THOUGHT POSSIBLE, SAYS REUTER'S MILITARY COMMENTATOR.

Italian resistance in Cyrenaica must have completely collapsed. With the exception of one rear-guard action there seems to have been little more called for from the British troops after Derna than to face the fatigues of rapid marches.

It will be interesting to learn whether the last of the Italian army of Cyrenaica surrendered round Benghazi, or whether its remnants are trying a long retreat towards Tripoli, a retreat which would indeed be a dreadful one, harassed and attacked from the air by the R. A. F. and possibly on the road, by day and night, by hostile Arab bands.

The great strategic question of further advance on Tripoli itself remains to be decided. It will undoubtedly call for a great British staff effort to organize lines of supply, but command of the sea and air in North Africa will be of material assistance.

From all information available it does not appear that the Italians could assemble a large powerful force before Tripoli, and in those circumstances there is no undue strategical risk in undertaking this further advance.

3,500 Italians Captured In Eritrea

There are many reasons which urges the advance. The great moral effect on the Italians themselves as well as on the world at large, including Britain's other enemies, is not the only advantage to be seized by the capture of Tripoli.

There is the possession of a good harbour which would be of great importance for the support of British naval operations in the central and western Mediterranean bases. The possession of aerodromes there nearer to Malta and Sicily than any others at present available is well worth fighting for.

Moreover, it is important on this occasion at least to forestall Nazi occupation. The Italian collapse however, is not confined to Libya.

British advances into Abyssinia are rapid and highly successful In Eritrea the British have captured another 3,500 prisoners since their attack opened.

Prolonged Italian resistance does not seem possible to the Italians in Africa. Even if they attempt a stand at Keren or Asmara, both these important places can be turned from the south and the British advance on Massawa continued.

In Albania the Greeks have overcome the terrific problems of precipices, snow and poor roads and may soon be expected to burst into more open coastal district which, it is hoped, will presage the early fall of Valona, then Durazzo.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF BENGHAZI

Reaction On Abyssinian Situation

LONDON, Feb. 8.

It is not believed here that the Italians intended to defend Benghazi. Their spurt of resistance before Derna was probably intended to give them time for the evacuation of the Port, but owing to the speed of their flight from Benghazi, it is not thought that they had the time to get away many troops or much material.

News from Benghazi is still very scanty and it is not yet known how many men have remained from the two Italian Divisions recently encamped around the town. The capture of Benghazi not only ends the 30 years of Italian domination of Cyrenaica, but erects a barrier of 300 to 400 miles of an almost waterless country against an attack on Egypt from Tripoli.

Interest here is already beginning to shift to Abyssinia which, with the fall of Benghazi, has now been deprived of all air communication with Italy. The Italian troops in Abyssinia are showing little stomach for battle and are surrendering voluntarily in fair numbers. The Italian resistance before keren, the key to Asmara, is believed here to be a mere feint to enable the defences of Asmara to be prepared.—Reuter.

Madrid Surprised

MADRID, Feb. 8.

The occupation of Benghazi came as a great surprise in Madrid where the fall of the town was not expected so quickly.

Spain is still waiting to see the Italian counter-offensive which messages from Italian sources have been warning her to expect.

MENACE TO SINGAPORE

Japan's Price For Arbitration

Sequel To Settlement Move In Thai-Indo-China Dispute

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Times" writes on Japanese claims:—

By imposing their arbitration on French Indo-China and the Thai Government the Japanese have scored their first diplomatic success for a long period.

It is not in the Japanese character to arbitrate without hope of remuneration and nothing in the recent Japanese policy suggests that the Konoye Government would be satisfied with improving their prestige at Bangkok and Saigon and restoring peace to the Thai border.

As our Singapore correspondent recently suggested, it is more probable that the Japanese Government intends to charge a high price for their services. That price may give them control of naval and air bases in Indo-China or Thailand. Its payment would put them in a better position to attack or threaten Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, should their friends of the Axis invoke their intervention. The Governments of the Netherlands and Dutch East Indies evidently foresee some such "denouement" and they reject any suggestion for the incorporation of the Dutch East Indies in any "new order" in Eastern Asia.

Mr. Matsuoka's speech was not too clear on this head, but experience of Japanese methods shows that the Dutch Government is well advised in taking the least favourable interpretation of his utterances during January 21-26.

Chiang Won't Oblige

As for China, it is only a month since Col. Mabutsi, Chief of the News Department of the Japanese War Office, confessed that the best elements in China were behind General Chiang Kai Shek and that the results of the Triple Pact have been more favourable to China than to Japan.

It is possible that the Japanese may yet offer to open direct negotiations with Chungking at the expense of Wang Ching Wei, but Chiang-Kai-Shek is not in the least likely to oblige Japan by a peace which would leave in her control any part of China south of Great Wall. For the present and for a long time to come Japanese forces, estimated at one million strong, remain mired in the Chinese military swamp.

Desperate Italian Attack Broken By Withering Greek Fire

LONDON, February 8.

LARGE FORCES OF ADVANCING ITALIAN INFANTRY MEN WERE LITERALLY MOWN DOWN BY GREEK FIRE IN A TWO HOURS ABORTIVE ATTACK ON THE ALBANIAN BATTLE FRONT YESTERDAY, ACCORDING TO ATHENS RADIO TO-NIGHT.

The announcer stated that the Italians were driven back leaving many dead on the field. The Greeks made a bayonet charge and drove the Italians beyond their lines, taking many prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material.

This desperate Italian attack was launched when the weather was still bad and was supported by an artillery barrage.

In the far north, the weather is still bad. Snow is hampering communications and fighting is necessarily of a desultory character.

The fighting in the north has been mainly concentrated near the source of the Skumbi river and Ostrovitza mountain heights.

There was some shelling north of Pogradetz. Italian patrols were easily driven back by Greek machine-gun fire. The Italians are reported to be burning villages, destroying primitive bridges in this region and blocking mountain paths behind them, wherever they have retreated.—Reuter.

ITALIANS EVACUATE TEPELINI

Tepelini, a strategic key city on the central Albania battle front which has been besieged by the Greeks for nearly two months is said to have been evacuated by the Italians, according to reports reaching here to-day says Reuter's special correspondent on the Albanian frontier.

The central battle-front has also become somewhat livelier with vigorous bursts of rifle fire from both sides of the lines.

"Lease And Lend" Bill

Another Amendment Thrown Out

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The House of Representatives by 150 votes to 125 have rejected an amendment to the 'Lease and Lend' Bill to specify "transfer of sovereignty over territorial possessions in the Western Hemisphere" as among the methods whereby foreign countries could repay the United States for her aid.—Reuter.

FAROUK SUFFERING FROM JAUNDICE

CARIO, Feb. 8

It is officially announced that King Farouk is suffering from a mild form of jaundice.—Reuter.

NO BRITISH TROOPS LANDED IN GREECE

ATHENS, Feb. 8.

A categorical denial that British troops have landed in Greece was issued through a semi-official Greek News Agency to-day.

The report stated to have been published in the Budapest newspaper "Magyarsag" that four divisions of British troops landed in Salonika, is described as a "lie the tendencious aim of which is evident."—Reuter.

Boulogne Pounded Again

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Waves of R.A.F. bombers on Friday night made an attack of a considerable scale on invasion ports on the French coast. The centre of the attack appeared to be the Boulogne area which was heavily bombed the previous night.

Fog had blotted out the Channel all day, but last night there was some improvement, although a layer of mist hung over the sea. The raiders which dropped parachute flares were met by a terrific anti-aircraft barrage, streams of tracer bullets and "flaming onions" which could be seen on the south-east coast above the fog.

The explosion of heavy bombs echoed across the Channel at frequent intervals and the sky was lit up by a brilliant flash.

After the raid had been in progress for an hour, two vivid sheets of orange flame shot up from a point east of Boulogne, accompanied by violent explosions which shook doors and windows of houses on the Kent coast, and soon afterwards a bright red glow spread across the sky apparently due to a fierce fire which was itself screened by a bank of fog in the Channel.

After nearly two hours the raid spread to Calais while the Boulogne area was still being heavily attacked. But his new attack lasted only some 20 minutes and after a short lull the attack on the Boulogne area was resumed with renewed vigour. The R.A.F. bombers seemed to concentrate on a target some distance inland between Boulogne and Cap Gris Nez.

While the entire absence of enemy air activity over this country on Friday night is recorded in an Air Ministry Communique stating "nothing to report," it is confirmed in London that last night successful attacks on a considerable scale were made by R. A. F. bombers on the invasion ports of Dunkirk and Boulogne.—Reuter.

"Conquest Of Cyrenaica Complete"

London Papers Welcome Fall Of Benghazi: Greeks Jubilant

LONDON, Feb. 8.

THE SPEED AND BRILLIANCE OF GENERAL WAVELL'S CAMPAIGN WITH THE SKILFUL AND WHOLEHEARTED CO-OPERATION OF THE NAVY AND THE AIR FORCE ARE WARMLY PRAISED IN EDITORIALS ON THE OCCUPATION OF BENGHAZI WHICH AS "THE TIMES" REMARKS, "COMPLETES THE CONQUEST OF CYRENAICA IN STRATEGIC FACT, IF NOT IN TERMS OF ACRES."

"The Times" adds, "There will be no further resistance, nor is any Italian counter-offensive to be feared.

A more interesting question is whether, to what extent and how Germany intends to increase her aid to Italy which she has already rendered—without any effect so far upon General Wavell's campaign—by the establishment of an air base in Sicily."

These German aircraft, "The Times" opines, will doubtless continue to give trouble but they can and will be combatted.

Referring to Hitler's negotiations with Vichy "The Times" says the fact remains that Germany has been completely surprised by the suddenness and magnitude of the Italian disaster so that the initiative in that part of the world has passed into our hands, and whatever has been the upshot of this new pressure upon France, we are already in a far better situation to meet any new attempt to wrest from us the command of the Mediterranean.

The "Daily Telegraph" writes, "The strategical command of the eastern Mediterranean is secured to us now that Cyrenaica as well as Crete is at the service of our Navy and Air Force."

The "Daily Mail" says that Italy is becoming encircled by British air and sea bases. Benghazi, Crete, Greece and possibly Albania form a ring of advanced striking points 600 miles nearer Italy than our former base at Alexandria. "Mussolini as a force is finished. He knows it. So does Hitler."

The "News Chronicle" states that General Wavell's victories are blows not only at already reeling Italy but at Germany as well who, it would appear, is hurrying south to patch the yawning fissures in the Fascist bastion. History may yet prove that the hurrying began too late.

The "Daily Herald" says that this victory is much more than a nail in Mussolini's coffin."—Reuter.

How British Army Closed Enemy's Last Line Of Retreat

Armoured Formation Made Forced March Of 150 Miles In 30 Hours, Which Found Enemy Hemmed In

CAIRO, February 8.

A 'COMMUNIQUE' SAYS THAT IN OPERATIONS LEADING UP TO THE CAPTURE OF BENGHAZI, A BRITISH ARMOURED FORMATION MADE A FORCED MARCH OF 150 MILES IN 30 HOURS, BRUSHING ASIDE RESISTANCE 'EN ROUTE' TO CLOSE THE ENEMY'S LAST LINE OF RETREAT.

Surprised by the speed of this brilliant exploit, the enemy endeavouring to withdraw from Benghazi, found themselves finally hemmed in. Numerically strong and superior, Italian armoured forces, supported by infantry and artillery, then made determined efforts to break through our cordon.

Every attempt was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. After 60 of their tanks had become casualties, the enemy finally ceased fighting. Prisoners are now surrendering in large numbers, including an army Commander, a Corps Commander and many other senior officers. Quantities of war materials of all descriptions have also been captured.

With the capture of Benghazi, the whole of Cyrenaica, apart from few isolated posts south of Benghazi, is now in British hands, a military spokesman stated tonight.—Reuter.

"MAY PROVE KEY TO DEFEAT OF GERMANY

Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Neame On Britain's Middle East Campaign

JERUSALEM, Feb. 8.

"The British Middle East campaign might well prove the key to the defeat of Germany," declared Lieut.-General Sir Philip Neame, V.C., G.O.C. Commanding Palestine and Transjordan, in a broadcast from here in the course of which he gave the lie to the Axis broadcasts regarding Palestine and the Transjordan. These countries, he said, were completely peaceful.—Reuter.

Greece Jubilant

ATHENS, Feb. 8.

The news of the capture of Benghazi was received in Athens this afternoon with unbounded joy and enthusiasm, states the Athens radio.

"It had been confidently expected that this important Italian military and naval centre would fall to the British Commander's strategy," said the announcer "but the rapidity of the advance has taken the world by surprise almost as much as the Italians themselves.

A significant detail is the relief with which the British liberators are received by Italian colonies in the African towns they take. Our congratulations go to our great Ally.—Reuter.

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

To celebrate the capture of Benghazi all schools and colleges in the Punjab will observe holiday on Monday the 10th February. Orders have been issued to this effect by the authorities of the Education Department.—A.P.

ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

To Be Employed On Construction Of Road

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 8.

Four thousand Italian prisoners of war will be employed on the construction of a national road from Cape Town to Worcester and through the Montagu pass.

The remainder of the total of 20,000 which the South African Government have agreed to accommodate will be employed in other state departments.—Reuter.

SETS HITLER CALCULATING

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

"The overwhelmingly important thing is that it gives the British the initiative and compels Germany to begin calculating what the other side will do next," writes the "New York Herald Tribune" on the Benghazi victory, which it compares in strategical importance with the Nazi seizure of Norway.

The paper adds: "It ends the long paralysing defensive role of the democracies and summons every believer in Democracy to abandon his defeatism."

According to the "New York Times" the effect of the victory on Moslem world can scarcely be exaggerated. "The Arab world is stirring. The British victories are reviving memories of old friendships and it is not inconceivable that they may develop into a comradeship in arms."—Reuter.

RIOTS IN ITALIAN CITIES REPORTED

Do Fascists Fear British Invasion Of Sicily?

LONDON, (By Cable).

The "Daily Mail" Radio Station reports:

Mussolini has declared the whole of Sicily a war zone and placed it under Martial Law, according to Greek Press reports quoted by the Athens radio.

Il Duce has made an inspection the island and it is believed that considerable defence works are being carried out for fear of a British invasion, the report adds.

The Athens radio also quotes Geneva reports that riotings are still going on in Milan, Turin, Trieste and other Italian cities.

HOW U. S. MAY CO-OPERATE IN BRITISH BLOCKADE

LONDON, (By Cable).

The New York Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" cables:

A Federal Economic Defence Committee to enable the United States to join Britain in the economic blockade of the Axis was forecast here on the 4th. The Committee, it is stated, would extend the present Export Control Licensing System to cover cotton and petrol to stop the leak of supplies to Germany through Russia and Japan.

NAIROBI:—Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the Middle East recently paid a brief and unexpected visit to Kenya, it was revealed here to-day. He travelled by air and attended a social function at Government House, says a Nairobi message.—Reuter.

SUBSIDIES FOR MARRIED COUPLES

Condition Is They Must Have Five Children In Prescribed Period

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

Married couples in Japan will be paid subsidies ranging from 300 yen to 500 yen if they produce five children within a prescribed period, in accordance with an experiment that is being carried on by the Japanese Government with the objective of encouraging early marriage among physically and mentally qualified people.

The subsidy system will be put into practice as an experiment at first and will be officially enacted if the results prove successful.

This is based on the lines of similar systems practised in Germany and Italy.

COMET SEEN IN PURI

PURI, Feb. 7.

The new comet was visible at Puri continuously for five successive nights, beginning from February 1.

It was observed between 7 and 8-30 p. m. in the north-western sky.—A. P.

Comet Seen At Ranpur

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 8.

The much-discussed comet, which was reported to have been observed in so many centres, was clearly visible in Ranpur for the first time in Kathiawar to naked eye in southern hemisphere approximately between 7-30 and 8-30 in east-west position between constellations of Cetus and Eridanus.

MEHTAR OF CHITRAL TO MEET VICEROY

PESHAWAR Feb. 7

It is understood that H H. the Mehtar of Chitral will shortly pay a visit to New Delhi to meet H. E. the Viceroy.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 12, 1997
Muslim: Mohurram 12, 1360
Parsi: Shehrever 8, 1310
Hightide: 9-35 23-00
Lowtide: 4-16, 16-00
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 36m.

MODERN HEALTH HOME, MATUNGA

The first annual social gathering of the above Institute will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the South Indian Education Society's High School, Brahmanwada Road, Matunga. Mr. R S. Balsekar will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Kakadwadi to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Pundit Vijayashankar Mulshankar will deliver a public lecture on "Yajna Prescribed by Vedas."

TO-DAY'S VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

A variety entertainment will be given, under the auspices of the Parsi Amelioration Committee, by their Club Girls and Nursery School Children, under the patronage and in the presence of Lady Navajbai R. Tata, at the Shapoorji Bharucha Hall, Dhobi Talao (Old Wellington Cinema) today (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

BAHAI HALL

A public lecture on "Fear of Poverty" will be delivered by Mr Naval N. Mistry to-day (Sunday) at 7-15 p.m. at the Bahai Hall, above Purohit Hotel, Bori Bunder, when Mr. Mani H. M. Mehta will preside.

GHAT MISSION CATHOLICS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Ghat Mission Catholics' Association, Bombay, will be held at the Kattekar Club Hall 61 Lamington Road to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE ANNUAL GATHERING

The 15th annual social gathering of the National Medical College will be held at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the College premises. Sir Govindrao Pradhan will preside.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S WELFARE SOCIETY

First general meeting of the Society today (Sunday) at St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road: 8 30 a.m. Mass and Communion—His Grace the Archbishop; Light breakfast 9-30 a.m.; public meeting 10-30 a. m. Archbishop presiding

STHANAKWASI JAIN SANGH (CHINCHPOKLI)

Address to Vrajlal Khimchand Shah to-day (Sunday) 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sunderbai Hansraj Pragji Hall, Carnegy Road, off Queen's Road, Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia presiding.

MODERN NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL AND MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Sixth annual gathering to-day (Sunday) 5 p.m. Dr. K. S. Mhaskar presiding at Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

INDIAN MUSIC AT SIR P. M. GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Malabar Hill, (Sir P. M. Gardens) to-day (Sunday) commencing from 4 10 to 6-10 p.m. (S.T.).

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY

Half-yearly general meeting of the Karnatak Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Sangh Hall.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

At C. L. Boys' School, Dadar, Prof. Pillay will speak on "Aims of Education" at 5-45 p.m. and Mr. D. J. Limaye on "Education and Citizenship" at 6-35 p.m.

PUBLIC DEBATE

"Co-education should be discouraged in Schools", will be the subject of a public debate to be held in the Diocesan Seminary Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 5 30 p.m. Mr. Denis D'Souza will propose; Mr. Alfred Pinto, will oppose; Very Rev Fr. Rector will preside.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, for the month of January, 1941:

The total attendance was 7,052, out of which 3,580 were males, 2,507 were females, and 965 were children; 119 operations were performed and the daily average attendance was 271 during 26 working days of the month.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM

Reading of 'Manas-Ramayan' will be carried out by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in Seksaria Building, near Prarthana Samaj.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY.

CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"A Little Bit of Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Letter." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Thief of Bagdad." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man With Nine Lives". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Puja". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Nartaki". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9 45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Mere Raja". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Deepak". Daily at 4, 6 45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Four Sons". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TELI BUILDING FUND, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Teli Building Fund, the seventh meeting to propagate for the increase of the fund, will be held today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in Mr. Babaji Sadashiv Kamtekar's House, Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, New Prabhadevi Road, Bombay No. 13, under the presidentship of Mr. Rukmangad Ranoji Kale, (of Santa Cruz). There will be a musical programme for half an hour in the beginning.

TALK ON ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION COSMOGENESIS

To-morrow (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Khashnoom Hall" Noble Building, Parsi Bazar Street (4th floor), Fort, Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, will give his third talk on "The Zoroastrian Religion and the formation of the First Space in the Nisti Emanation". The meeting is open to all Parsis.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAPPOO HALL

To explain the "Present Political Situation", a public meeting, under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.). Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai will preside and Mrs. Violet Alva, Messrs. Joachim Alva, K. A. Subramanian, Rudra Pratap Singh and Amberam Talakchand Deshi will speak.

BENGAL CLUB

The annual sports festival organised by Bengal Club, Parel, will be held to-day (Sunday) from 8 a.m. at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel. The Hon. Mr. Justice K. C. Sen, of the Bombay High Court, will preside and distribute the prizes.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY'S THIRD SPITFIRE FOR R.A.F.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway announce that on February 4th they remitted to Lord Beaverbrook yet another sum of £5,000 which will cover the cost of the third Fighter Aircraft to be provided by the staff of the Railway.

H. PRAGJI SCHOOL SPORTS

The annual sports of the Hansraj Morarji Public School will take place to-day (Sunday) from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. on the Public School's Ground, Nav Gujarat, Andheri, under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri.

"HUSEIN DAY"

A public meeting in commemoration of Husein, the greatest Martyr of the world will be held at Kesar Baug, Dongri to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (B.T.) when speeches will be delivered on "Significance of the message of Husein to the world." Dastur Kaikhusru Mahiar Kutar, M.A. (Dastur Darab Pahlan), Parsi High Priest of Bombay will preside. Accommodation is reserved for women on the upper gallary.

LAHORE DIVINE'S "WAEZ"

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will be present at the "Waez" delivered by Maulana Mahomed Bux Muslim of Lahore to-day (Sunday) at 9 30 p.m. (S.T.) at Halai Memonwada Road, off Mohamedali Road.

NEW SARASWAT UNION

A social gathering of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Union's Hall, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. R. N. Naik, will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Miss Khorshed Piloo Madan, L. R. S. M. (Pract.) who stood first in L. R. S. M. (Pract.) in October 1940, and had won a scholarship to go to London and study music. She gave a recital at the Mazdaznan Hall, on Saturday.

She was trained by Prof. P. Sandre of the School of Music, Calcutta.

Former Minister Of Agriculture

Lord Moyne was formerly Hon. Walter Guinness, has held a number of Government posts including that of Minister of Agriculture and has served on a number of Government Committees. He was a member of the Financial Mission to Kenya in 1932 and chairman of the West Indies Royal Commission in 1938. He has visited many parts of the Empire.—Reuter.

Gliding Instruction In Poona

POONA. (By Mail)

A meeting of the Poona Committee of the All-India Gliding Association was held here last evening under the presidentship of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. The following members were present: Dr. C. W. B. Normand, Director General of Observatories, Major Nelson, Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Jaffer, Rao Bahader B. P. Jagtap and Mr. Irani, the Chief Instructor.

Mr. F. Boga and Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer were elected Honorary Joint Secretaries of the Committee.

The meeting co-opted Mrs. J. C. Bolton, Mrs. K. B. Pudamjee, Mr. K. L. Punjabi, I.C.S. and Mr. W. C. de Walsh.

The Poona Committee of the Gliding Association will commence its classes by the middle of March and it is hoped that nearly 300 students will avail themselves of this training in 3 years The Government of India has agreed to give a subsidy of Rs. 66,000 per year for three years for imparting gliding instruction which works out to Rs. 220 per student. Information regarding training and other details may be obtained from the Honorary Joint Secretaries of the Committee, Haroon Mansion, East Street, Poona, Phone No. 687.

ALL-INDIA DAILY WEATHER SUMMARY

Poona, Feb. 8.

Rainfall occurred locally in North-West Frontier Provinces, east Rajputana and Berar. Scattered falls are also reported from Kashmir, west Central Provinces, west Central India and south-east Madras, with a few light showers in west United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall: Pamban one; Guna, Panchmarhi, Dras and Brijnagar quarter each.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The Hon. Secretary of the Municipal Hospital Workers' Conference writes:

A conference of Municipal Hospital Workers will be held on February 16. Miss Godavari Gokhale will preside and Mr. Zulmiram Choudhary, ex-President, B. P. T. U. C. will inaugurate the Conference. Mrs. Ushabai Dange is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Details will be published later.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS CANDIDATE

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Dagdi Chawl, Haines Road, to support the Congress candidate, Mr. B. M. Khandray, in the ensuing Municipal by-election in Byculla Ward No. 13, when Mr. Fateh Bahadur Singh will preside.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building, (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KHAR EDUCATION SOCIETY

The sixth annual social gathering of Shree Sharda Mandir, Khar, will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Laxminagar Society Pavilion, under the presidency of Seth Jivraj Makandas Mehta.

POPULARISING HAND-SPINNING IN BOMBAY

Plan To Open Permanent Khadi And Village Industries' Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday

Plans in connection with the opening of a permanent exhibition of village industries and Khadi in the city of Bombay were discussed to-day at a meeting of the Exhibition Sub-Committee appointed by the Khadi Board. In connection with the popularising of hand-spinning in the city, the Khadi Board has arranged to open Charkha classes at various centres in the city by the middle of this month.

Under Mahatma's Guidance

SAMPURANSINGH TO BE TRAINED IN NON-VIOLENCE

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

Sardar Sampuransingh left for Wardha to-day to receive training in non-violence at the Sevagram Ashram, under the personal guidance of Gandhiji.—United Press.

Notice Boards On Public Wells

The Bombay Government has instructed all Collectors to see that notice boards indicating that public tanks and wells are open to all castes and classes without restriction are erected and permanently retained on every work constructed from the Village Water Supply grant.

It has been reported to the Government that, where such notice Boards put up by District Local Boards are of wood, they have been removed or destroyed by people who do not like them. It is, therefore, considered desirable that stone or concrete slabs should be used in place of wooden boards. The Collectors have been asked to advise the Local Boards that, when occasion arises for replacing the existing wooden boards, the new ones should be made of concrete or stone slabs.

In Aid Of New Physical Culture Home, Chowpatty

In aid of the New Physical Culture Home, Chowpatty, a variety entertainment will be presented by Prof. V. R. Talwalkar at the Royal Opera House to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.). Master Vinayak, Damuanna Malvankar and Jog will participate. Kesharbai Bandodkar will give music and Sukhendu Dutt will give dance performances.

Send Off To V. Cadambi

(From A Correspondent.)

The members of the Bombay Kannada Sangha assembled in the premises of the Sangha on Thursday bade goodbye to Mr. V. Cadambi of the Airways of India, Ltd. on the eve of his departure to America. Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan, editor of "Commerce" and Vice-President of the Sangha presided. Mr. R. A. Keshaviah, the popular Mysore "Bevin Boy" and Mr. Roy, the leader of the Bevin boys, were also invited to the Sangha in order that the Sangha might have an opportunity of conveying to Mr. Keshaviah the good wishes of every Kannadiga on the mission on which he has set out in these difficult days.

After light refreshments, the President paid tributes to the work of Mr. Cadambi. He hoped that Mr. Cadambi's studies in America in Aviation Engineering would proceed uninterrupted. On Mr. Cadambi's return and the completion of the first plane built by him, said Mr Raghavan, he would be proud to declare that he was travelling in it and a plane built by a Kannadiga.

Mr. Cadambi made a suitable reply.

The New Era School

The following programme has been arranged by the New Era School, Bombay, in connection with the completion of ten years of its career:—

February 15: 5-30 p.m. Old Boys' Meeting. Conveners:—1940 group of the New Era School. All the past students are invited.

February 16: 4-15 p.m. Sports.

February 18: Exhibition and Entertainment for parents of the children of Stds. Montessori and I to III. 4 to 5-15 p.m. Exhibition 5-30 p.m. Entertainment.

February 19: Exhibition and Entertainment for parents of the children of Stds. IV to X and invitees. 4 to 5-15 p.m. Exhibition. 5-30 p.m. Entertainment.

February 21: 4-15 to 6-30 p.m. Children's Anand Bazaar at Gowalia Tank Recreation Ground. (Admission will be by passes which can be had from the School.).

February 22nd and 23rd: Camp at the Training Institute of Physical Education, Kandivali.

INDIAN TROOPS WILL RETURN HOME VICTORIOUS

Sir Sikandar On Experiences Of His Visit To Egypt

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 7

"I can assure you that Indian troops will return home victorious after giving a crushing defeat to the enemy," said Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan in the course of an address delivered this evening at a local theatre before a large gathering which included high civil and military officials. He added:

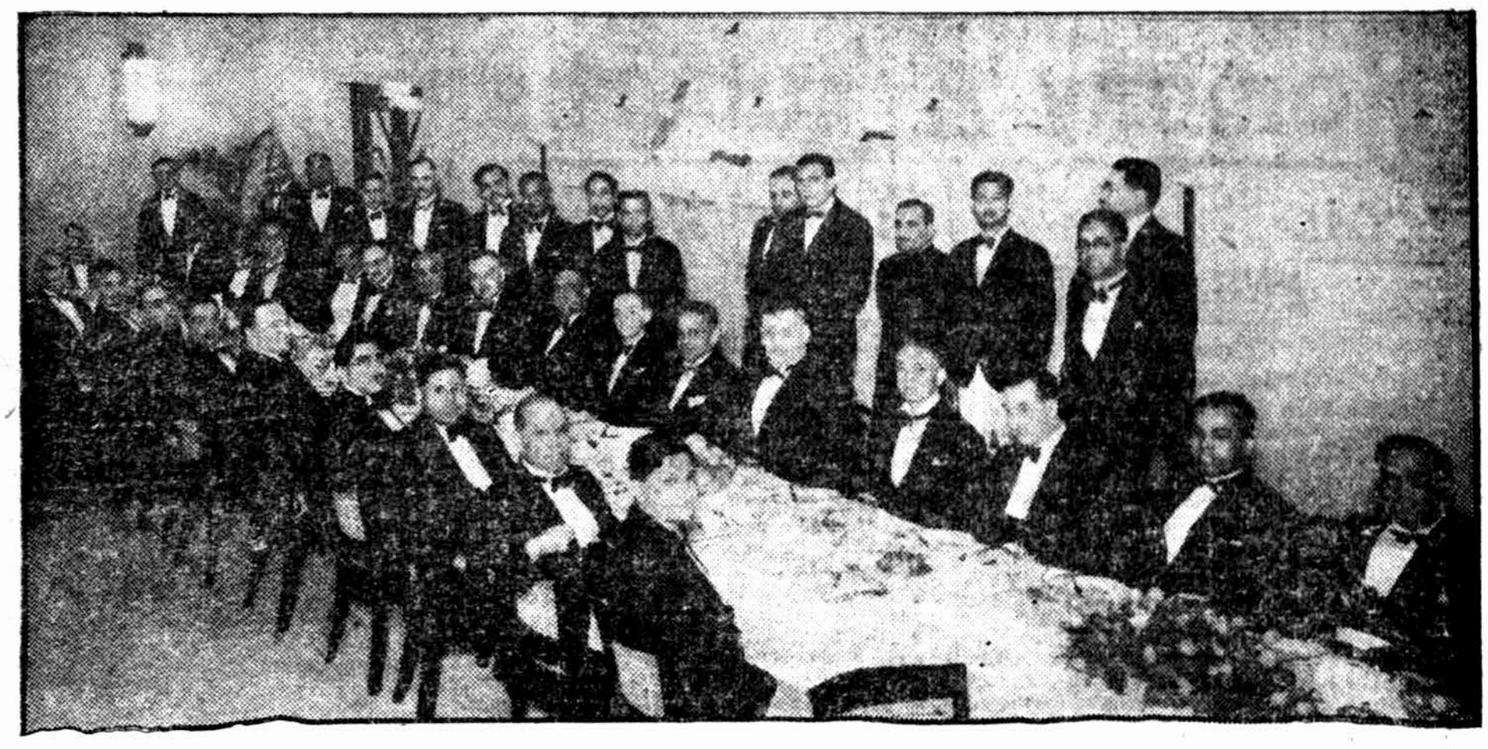
"God is with us and will remain with us till the war is finished as our cause is righteous and just. I am amazed and surprised at the excellent spirits and sound health of our Punjabee troops in the Western Desert despite their not being accustomed to conditions prevailing in that country. The climate of Egypt is like Punjab and our troops are feeling at home."

Sir Sikandar dwelt at considerable length on the experiences of his visit to Egypt. He described the gallant feats of the Punjabee soldiers who were responsible to a very great extent for the victories achieved by Indian troops at Sidi Barrani, Bardia and other theatres of war in the Middle East.

Giving minute details of a big surprise attack upon the Italians, Sir Sikandar paid glowing tributes to the chivalry of the Punjabee troops who when starting to the errand were singing Punjabee songs. He said that skies in the Western Desert resounded with cries of "Satsiri Akal" and "Allaho-Akbar" when they inflicted crushing defeat on the enemy.

Sir Sikandar pointed out that Indian soldiers had won admiration and applause of all their comrades, Australians, Free French, New Zealanders and British and he was congratulated by several generals on the excellent behaviour and gallant deeds of Indian troops.

Sir Sikandar is expected to leave for Wah tomorrow afternoon to spend a night in his country home.—A. P.



A group photograph taken on the occasion of the G. I. P. Railway Indian Officers' Association Dinner on 1st Feb. at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, G. O. C.-in-C. (centre) discussing the construction of gun positions during a tour of inspection of Greek shores.

Rasabin

The Rational

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Princess Street, Bombay 2.

GERMAN CONTROL IN MILAN AND TURIN

Shooting Of Blackshirt Generals

LONDON, (By Cable).

The "Daily Telegraph" New York correspondent cables.

The "New York Times" Belgrade correspondent states that the German Army has assumed complete control of the censorship and of all communications in Milan and Turin "where German soldiers and secret police have suppressed at least momentarily rioting and demonstrations."

Persons identified as "suspect officers and Blackshirts" are still being arrested, he states, and casualties during the recent riots are said to be numerous although no exact estimate is available.

The original report of the shooting on 24th night of three Italian Blackshirt officers identified as generals has been confirmed to this correspondent by diplomatic and military sources that are considered to be of the utmost reliability.

The officers, according to these sources, were "shot down by German soldiers in Milan."

A leaflet which it is reported is being widely circulated contains the message: "Italian people, stand fast. Emmanuel and Badoglio will be your deliverers."

CENSUS OPERATION IN BENGAL

Sree Dulal Chandra Mitra, writing about the census operation in Bengal criticises the direction of the Ceusus authority for recording the various social divisions among the Hindus, such as, castes and sub-castes, and points out that among the Muslims too there "are similar divisions such as Momins, Shias, Sunnis, Sheikhs, Pathans, Moguls," as also numerous sub-divisions and untouchables Continuing he says:—

"Bengal is trying hard to see that an accurate record of figures is made in the census report and with that purpose in view the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Bengal Parliamentary Party have jointly formed 'Bengal Congress Census Bureau'; the Bengal Provincial Hindu League have also formed their Census Board for similar purpose. The whole country is awaiting the result of their efforts."

Resolutions Before Muslim League Executive

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

About fifty resolutions have been tabled for the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League which meets here on February 23.

These relate 'inter alia' to civic disobedience movement launched by the Congress non-acceptance of Ministership under non-League Premiers in Muslim majority provinces and opposition to the introduction of joint electorates for local bodies in Sind.

Another resolution deals with the position and status of women in pursuance of the Sub-Committee appointed at the Patna session of the Muslim League. Disputes among Provincial Muslim League members in the Central Provinces resulting in the expulsion of Nawab Saddique Ali Khan also finds mention in another resolution.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 5th week of 1941, i.e. the week ended 1st February 1941, were as under:—

The total mortality 625 was 10 more than in the last week and the death rate registered was 28.0 on the Census-population of 1931, as against 511 for the 5th week of 1940 and the death rate 22.5. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 600 and the death rate 26.9.

Out of the total deaths, 161 were among infants under one year of age. During the week smallpox caused 90 attacks (including one imported) and 42 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 3 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused one attack and one death.

Politicals In U. P. Jails

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.

At a Press Conference held at the Secretariat this morning, the Hon. Mr. T. Sloan, I.C.S, Adviser to H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces, informed that there were 122 security prisoners, 58 of whom had been sent to the Deoli detention camp. He added that no student was arrested in connection with the student movement.

In reply to a question, he said that the Satyagrahis were not prohibited to ply "charkha" or use "takli" in jails.

The supply of tobacco was not prohibited so far as the inmates of the Central Prisons were concerned, but the supply was discontinued in districts jails.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Referring to the financial position of the Government, the Adviser said that there was an improvement of Rs. 60,00,000 in the actual receipts up to the end of November as compared with the previous year, but there was an increase of Rs. 4,00,000 in revenue expenditure. And this improvement continued.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.—It is announced that the Government of India have decided to terminate the contract with the Tapti Valley Railway Company and purchase the Railway on March 31, 1942. A notice has been served on the Company accordingly.—United Press.

Ordinance To Amend Reserve Bank Act

No Handcuffs For Politicals

Adviser To U. P. Governor On Classification Of Prisoners

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.

Mr. T. Sloan, Adviser to the Governor, in the course of a Press Conference this morning, dealt with the classification of political prisoners. Mr. Sloan said that "A" class required the sanction of Government 'B' class their confirmation. Government interpreted the Rules as intending that there should be two classes of political prisoners, namely "A" class for people accustomed to a high standard of living and "B" class for those accustomed to a moderate standard but distinctly above the average. Government were not aware of any class of members of the Legislature placed under "C" class.

As regards the use of fetters and handcuffs, new orders had been issued under which only those would be fettered who had been convicted of offences such as resistance to local arrest, murder, culpable homicide, robbery and dacoity. Prior to these orders, Government had issued special orders in September last that no member of the Provincial Legislature convicted of offences under the Defence of India Rules should be fettered on being transferred from one jail to another. Rules regarding the use of handcuffs had also been altered as a result of which Satyagrahis convicted under the Defence of India Rules would not ordinarily be handcuffed while in transit from one jail to another or from Jail to Court.

Satyagrahis were not prohibited from plying the 'charkha' or 'takli' in Jail. "C" class Satyagrahis were treated as "C" class prisoners and no special facilities were afforded to them.—A. P.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR RAILWAYMEN

Grant Of Demand May Cost Exchequer Nearly Two Crores

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr S. C. Joshi, Mr. S. Guruswami and other representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation met the Hon. Sir Andrew Clow, Communications Member, Government of India, and other members of the Railway Board this morning to consider the issues arising out of the findings of the Court of Inquiry into the G. I. P. Railway workers' demand for dearness allowance.

It appears that the question at issue relate to the quantum of allowance as well as its extension to the employees of the other Railways. It is very likely that the decision of the Government of India in this regard will be announced at an early date to enable its effect to be explained in the Budget speech of the Communications Member to be made on February 19

According to unofficial estimates, the grant of dearness allowance to the railway workers in all State Railways getting Rs. 30 per month in urban areas and Rs. 25 in rural areas would cost the Railway Exchequer Rs. 1,60 00,000 and would go up to Rs. 2.00.00.000 in case of the Federation's demand for the extension of its benefit to all employees getting Rs. 75 to Rs 100 per month being accepted.—United Press.

Sterling Debt To Be REPLACED BY Rupee Obligations

Holders Required To Deliver Securities By March 10

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The transactions announced yesterday by the British Treasury are explained in two Press communiques issued to-day:—

The first "communique" says:—"With the assistance and co-operation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Government of India have taken action to repatriate as far as possible the whole of their terminable sterling debt amounting to nearly £90 million.

This involves the repayment of the sterling debt in question and its replacement by Rupee Debt in India.

It has been made possible by the accumulation of sterling balances by the Reserve Bank since the beginning of the war. An order issued by His Majesty's Treasury yesterday requires all residents in the United Kingdom holding any of the six specified terminable loans of the Government of India to surrender such loans at prices fixed in the order which are based on the market price of the day and allow compensation for the inevitable slight delay in actual payment. All such holders are required to deliver the securities in question by March 10, and it is hoped that payment subject to good delivery will be made on or about March 24, 1941.

The stocks in question are the following:—

5 per cent India Stock 1942-47,

4 1|2 per cent India Stock 1950-55,

4 1|2 per cent India Stock 1958-68,

4 per cent India Stock 1948-53,

3 1|2 per cent India Stock 1954-59,

3 per cent India Stock 1949-52.

FOR BR. INDIAN RESIDENTS.

The Government of India are issuing simultaneously an order under Sub-Rule (3) of Rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules acquiring all stock of the above loans as are held by residents in British India. The price fixed will be the equivalent of the amount to be paid by the British Government converted into rupees at the rate of 1s. 6d. to the rupee, but residents in India will be given the option of taking out rupee counter parts of these loans if they so desire 'at par' i.e. at the rate of Rs. 100 nominal for every £7. 10s. of the scrip involved.

Detailed instructions to give effect to these orders are being issued by the Bank of England and the Reserve Bank of India respectively, and Indian holders are requested to make application to the Public Debt offices of the latter at Bombay or Calcutta from which all particulars can be obtained".

The Second "Communique" says:—"An ordinance issued this morning removes the restriction hitherto contained in the Reserve Bank of India Act on the amount of the Government of India Rupee Securities that may be held in the Issue Department of the Bank. The amount was previously limited to a maximum of 1|4 of the Total Assets or fifty crores of rupees, whichever is greater, but these limits could be raised, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, by ten crores of rupees.

Under the act as now amended by Ordinance, the only limits are that not less than 2|5ths should be held in external assets, i.e. in gold coin and bullion or sterling securities, and that the value of gold held shall not be less than 40 crores. The first of these restrictions provides an effective upward limit to the amount of rupee securities that may be held, for it ensures that not more than 3|5th of the total assets are held in rupee securities, rupee coin and internal Bills of Exchange.

The amendment has been necessitated by the large scale purchase of sterling obligations of the Government of India announced simultaneously and their replacement by rupee obligations. This has involved the partial disposal of sterling securities of the United Kingdom at present held in the Issue Department in order to pay the purchase price, and their replacement by rupee Securities, which will be gradually cleared as they are taken by the public in due course."—A. P.

STUDENTS' ROLE IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

M. L. Shah Pleads For Elementary Discipline

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.

The students' movement was an integral part of the National movement and had made tremendous progress during the past few years, said Mr. M. L. Shah, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, who is on a visit to Lucknow in the course of his tour of the U. P., the Punjab and Sind.

Referring to recent dissensions in the student movement, he said that they were far less serious than they were represented to be. The trouble, he said, started when one section in the organisation objected to a statement of his. At Nagpur, they had assembled, he stated with the definite intention of either ousting the Nationalist elements from the Students' Federation or leaving it, while students belonging to other groups were determined to maintain the nationalist character of the Federation.

Having failed in their attempts, the section seceded from the Federation.

Mr. Shah said that they were welcome to come back to the Federation provided they agreed to abide by its elementary discipline.—A. P.

PROVISIONAL RADIO TRANSMITTER FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, Feb. 8

The War Propaganda Committee, Karachi has evolved a scheme for establishing a provisional radio transmitter in Karachi working on such wave-lengths as would send broadcasts from Karachi to Jacobabad only.

The Central Government is being approached for permission.—United Press.

M. N. ROY AT TENALI

Addresses Andhra Radical Democratic Conference

TENALI, Feb. 8.

Mr. M. N. Roy and Mrs. Roy arrived here this morning from Cocanada and were welcomed by the President and Secretary of the Provincial Radical Party.

Mr. A. K. Pillai opened the Andhra Provincial Radical Democratic Conference and Mr. Roy delivered the Presidential Address.—A. P.

HON. MAGISTRATE RESIGNS, MAY OFFER SATYAGRAHA

CAWNPORE, Feb. 8.

Mr. Sunder Lal Jain, Hon. Magistrate, has tendered his resignation. It is understood that he has filled in the Satyagraha form and will offer Satyagraha shortly after his name has been approved by Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Bishambharnath Bhargava Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, Feb. 6

Syt. Bishambharnath Bhargava, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, who had only a day before contested Municipal by-election on Congress ticket, was arrested last night under Sec. 39-(1)b-6 of Defence of India Rules, hearing comes up on Feb. 8th.

RAMNAD SATYAGRAHI ARRESTED

PAGANERI, Feb. 8.

Mr. S. O. S. Pudaiyappa Nattar, a former Vice-President of Ramnad District Board, was arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha at Paganeri.—A. P.

Jaya Lakshmi Jailed

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Srimathi Jaya Lakshmi was arrested this morning for shouting anti-war slogans and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

Parishad President Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR: Feb. 8.

Palitana Praja Parishad President and Ghoga District Parishad Secretary, Gorsing Kavi offered Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans on Friday. He was immediately arrested and taken to Sabarmati Jail.

LIBERALS MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT FOR SETTLEMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Feb. 8

More than passing interest and significance is attached to Acharya Kripalani visit to Trichonapoly.

Your correspondent is given to understand from reliable sources that much pressure is being brought to bear on the Central Government by a prominent Liberal. A supreme effort is being made to bring "round" Congressmen.

The ex-Premier of Madras now incarcerated at Trichinopoly is thought the fittest person to deliver the goods and mediate successfully for Congress.

I gather Acharya Kripalani would acquaint Rajaji with the latest position of Congress vis-a-vis British Government's adamant attitude.

Further programme of Acharya depends upon his interview with leaders in Trichinopoly prison.

FUGITIVES COMPETITION

Catch the fugitives as they are running away from law! You are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the First Prize is yours—and you know it is not a small sum.

In the two series of pictures those marked A, B, C, are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3, ... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised himself by putting on woman's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. Similarly the woman in the illusration marked "M" has disguised herself by putting on a man's dress and a moustache and beard as in No. 13. Therefore No. 13 is entered against "M" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas Eight per entry before Wednesday 19th Feb., 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 19th February, 1941 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 19th FEB., 1941

(Extra Coupons See (Page 31)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Fugitives Competition.

9/2/'41.

A	
B	
C	
D	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

MAHALUXMI RACES

Many Shocks For Punters

Jockey Jadhav Scores Brilliant Double For Kashmir

The large crowd of punters that the War Fund Races drew at Mahaluxmi, did not have a single favourite to cheer home. Things drifted in a disastrous fashion right from the start and in every event outsiders scored much to the acute disappointment of the backers, who returned a shocked, sad and disillusioned lot.

JADHAV'S BRILLIANCE.

Jockey Jadhav, gave a sparkling display of jockeyship, on the Kashmir owned Limejuice and Engaged. who won the R.A.F. Cup and Army and Navy Cup respectively. Incidentally the Indian jockey was the only one to score a double for the day.

His effort on Limejuice was particularly meritorious. Blazing Star, Cash Book, King of Sports, and Limejuice were all racing practically in a raw and it appeared to me that Jadhav had to pull up twice due to bad passage. From the main stand, he just broke from the bunch to win cleverly from Blazing Star and Cash Book, Bisharin the better fancied of the Baroda bracket finished in the ruck.

Golden Mantle very nearly justified my expectations, in the Army and Navy Cup. But in an exciting tussle with Engaged lost by a short head, but paid a nourishing dividend for place. Panaster ran an unexpected third while Mahboob led the beaten section.

RAFAT BEG WINS.

The disaster for the day started right from the opening event which was annexed by Rafat Beg paying Rs. 172 for win. Rafat Beg was one of my selections for the day and fluke fanciers should have made quite a packet on the chestnut which won comfortably by two lengths from Hampstead another outsider. Latiff Hassun the 2 to 1 favourite finished nowhere.

The Baroda bracket was again made favourite in the Div. II of the Civic Guard Plate. But they were never in the picture. American Beauty, quietly fancied only by his connection won in a thrilling struggle with Odorante. Reliable whose recent exploits were none too reliable ran a good third paying Rs. 53 for place while the favourite Sugar Baby finished fourth.

Britt recorded his only win for the day on the 10 to 1 outsider Shalivahan, in the R.A.F. Cup Div. I. Greetings was the winner up to the first enclosure but Britt on the Lemonade Colt put forth a late effort to win from the favourite. Philtre, a muscular looking youngster just squeezed into money, paying Rs. 87 for place

The last race also saw the favourite Star of Lanka beaten by Atilla. Can You could only run third while King Hilal led the unremunerative section.

The daily treble paid Rs. 3,806 on the tickets combining Limejuice, Engaged and Atilla.

Details :—

THE A. F. I. PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr G P Mistry's RAFAT BEG 9-0 Ramchandra 1
Mr Abid H Doctor's HAMPSTEAD 9-4 Sardar Khan 2
Mr Saleh Hassan's SAHRAN 8-7 K B Irani 3
Mr Latiff Essa's QA'ID AL FURAT 8-6 Y S Khan 4

Not run : Banaili Sagban 8-0, Ayham 8-11 and Manik Kumar 8-8

Won by 2 lengths, short head, 1/2 length.
Time : 1 minute 24 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs 172 Places Rs. 41, Rs. 46 and Rs. 17
Trainer : Mowlud Haji Ali

THE BRITANNIA STAKES—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr F G Travers' SAMMY BRASS 8-7 Whiteside 1
Mr H Fazalbhoy's TAP DANCE 8-7 W Carr 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FAIRY QUEEN 8-9 Davison 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAPTAIN BLOOD 8-10 Meekings 4

Not run : Solomon 7-7

Won by 1 length, short head, 2 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 28 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 111. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 52 and Rs. 23.
Trainer : E C Forsyth.

THE CIVIC GUARD PLATE. Division II Distance 1 mile.

Mr A S Tyebjee's AMERICAN BEAUTY 7-11 cd 7-13 Brace 1
Mrs F S Kerr's ODORANTE 8-4- Whiteside 2
Mr A Svamvur's RELIABLE 7-11 A. Thompson 3
Sir Homi Mehta's SUGAR BABY 8-11 Raffaele 4

Not run : Kirit 8-11 and Poornima 8-2

Won by neck, 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 41 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 91. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 23 and Rs. 53.
Trainer : C Randall.

THE CIVIC GUARD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LENS 7-11 Eude 1
Mr A Svamvur's LINGUAPHONE 8-3 Whiteside 2
Mr Martin's AFTALON 8-12 Davison 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's LAMBETH WALK 8-11 Britt 4

Not run : Congratulations 8-10.

Won by neck, 1/2 length, short head.
Time : 1 minute 41 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 117. Places Rs. 44, Rs. 47 and Rs. 30.
Trainer : J Thompson.

THE R. A. F. CUP Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's LIMEJUICE 8-11 Jadhav 1
Mr N D Bagree's BLAZING STAR 8-8 Meekings 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CASH BOOK 7-13 Britt 3
Mr A H Ahmedbhoy's KING OF SPORTS 7-11 Eude 4

Not run : Firelight 9-4, Orange Blossom 9-0 and Terrace 8-5.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time : 1 minute 54 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 82. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 44 and Rs. 34.
Trainer : Mahomedalli.

THE R. A. F. CUP. Division I—Distance 1 mile 1 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SHALIVAHAN 7-12 Britt 1
Mr V Rosenthal's GREETINGS 9-0 Sibbritt 2
Maharaj Kumars Udayasinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's PHILTRE 7-7 Whiteside 3
Mr M D Petit's AVON SONG 8-10 Jones 4

All ran.

Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths, neck.
Time : 1 minute 54 2/5 seconds
Tote paid : Win Rs. 96. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 87.
Trainer : M C Patel.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's ENGAGED 9-2 Jadhav 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN MANTLE 8-0 Meekings 2
Mrs P D Bolton's PANASTER 9-0 Davison 3
Mr R K F Singh's MAHBOOB 7-7 Whiteside 4

Not run : Maroc 7-12.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 42 and Rs. 42.
Trainer : Mahomedalli.

THE I. A. F. PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Shri Rajaram's ATILLA 8-2 Sibbritt 1
Mr E C E de Soysa's STAR OF LANKA 8-8 Eude 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAN YOU 9-0 E Britt 3
Mr A L J Talib's KING HILAL 8-2 Brace 4

Not run : Flourishing Queen 8-12, Sultai Pasha 8-2 and Jawahir Pasha 7-9.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 78 Places Rs. 31, Rs. 18 and Rs. 20.
Trainer : N D Bhosale

FARIDKOT, Feb. 8: To celebrate the fall of Benghazi all courts, offices and schools were closed today. —United Press.

MADRAS RACES

Jockeys Black And Evans In Form

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The following are results of to-day's Madras Races:—

AZAD PLATE Div. III. Distance 5 furlongs.

ALRABI 8-3 Don Vincent 1
MY JOY 8-4 Abdul Rahman 2
HAPPY DAYS 8-2 A. Jadhav 3
HILAL 7-9 A. Fazal Khan 4

All ran

Tote paid Rs. 76 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 22 and Rs. 30 for places.

COLOMBO PLATE Distance 1-1/2 miles.

GOLDEN STAR 7-9 H Black 1
MUZHIR 8-1 Evans 2
MOON SHINE 8-0 H. McQuade 3
ABDALAL MOSUL 8-3 Roberts 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 60 for win. Rs. 24 and Rs. 18 for places.

SIRUR PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

KOLHAPUR PRIDE 9-4 Evans ... 1
BALTOI 8-10 Shanker 2
GUINDY PARK 8-7 Roberts 3
DIMPLES 8-1 H. McQuade 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs 14 and Rs. 26 for places.

MUBROOK PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

ZAFAR PASHA 8-0 car. 8-1 Evans ... 1
ASTAFER ALLAH 8-8 Roberts 2
FULL MOON 8-3 Cook 3
SOHRAB 8-11 Bowley 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 30 for places.

MADURA PLATE Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

APPAREL 8-9 Roberts 1
WONGA DELL 8-12 West 2
VALLEY MOUNT 9-1 J. O'Neil ... 3
DESERT DAWN 8-8 Shanker 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 36 and Rs. 28 for places.

MALABAR PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs

GOLD GILL 9-2 H. Black 1
DANNYBOY 9-0 Bowley dead heat for first place
SNOWY 8-8 Elliot 3
ENARCHUS 9-0 Evans 4

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win, and Rs. 18 for place on Gold Gill, and Rs. 40 for win and Rs. 34 place on Danny Boy.

AZAD PLATE Div. I. Distance 5 furlongs.

MUSAID-AL-KHAIR 8-10 McQuade 1
BAHMAN 8-0 J. O'Neil 2
MOHSINSAUD 8-13 H. Black ... 3
SAYID BEG 8-4 Clarke 4

Tote paid Rs 62 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 40 for places.

AZAD PLATE Div. II. Distance 5 furlongs.

MUSHTAQ NAIM 8-3 J. O'Neil ... 1
MAADI NAMER 8-8 Shanker 2
JEHANGIR 9-4 Virsingh 3
MARZUQ-AL-MULUK 8-6 Barrett ... 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 54 for places.—A. P.

LUCKNOW RACES

Confident Wins Aintree Hurdles

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.

The following are the results of Fifth Day's Races of the Lucknow Spring Meeting:—

THE AINTREE HURDLES. Distance about 1-1/2 miles

CONFIDENT 9-7 Khan Mohammad 1
OLD OAK 11-3 Capt. Heneker 2
HADAGAIN 9-9 Ganesh 3
LARGESSE 9-4 Zahur Ahmed 4

Tote paid Rs 5 for win, Rs. 3/8 and Rs. 6 for places.

MONA PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

HERETIC 8-4 J. White 1
ROYAL SCEPTRE 9-1 Roxburg 2
LOOK WELL 8-2 Jagat Singh 3

Only three ran.

Tote paid Rs 9 for win.

THE SARGODHA PLATE Div. II Distance about 5 furlongs.

WILLOWY 9-4 V. Southey 1
GENTLE LADY 8-8 Roxburg 2
FATTU 8-2 Holland 3
BAHAR Purtoo Singh 4

Only four ran.

Tote paid Rs. 4 for win, Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 2/8 for places.

THE SARGODHA PLATE Div. I Distance about 5 furlongs.

CORA WALL 8-8 Southey 1
FINAWIN 9-4 Purtoo Singh 2
HOOR 8-13 Tymon 3
PAS SEUL 9-0 Roxburg 4

Only four ran.

Tote paid Rs. 6/8 for win, Rs. 2/8. Rs. 2/8/ for places.

THE GATWICK PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

TIME FLIES 8-1 Southey 1
ROYAL WARRANT 8-2 Partoo Singh 2
COLUMBIAN 8-1 Roxburg 3
EDITORS DELIGHT 8-3 Tymon ... 4

Tote paid Rs 8 for win, Rs 4 and Rs. 2/8 for places.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Distance about 1 mile.

SANS PEUR 9-2 J. White 1
HAPPY FRIAR 7-10 Tymon 2
ANEWAIR 7-10 Purtoo Singh ... 3
ASSAULT AT ARMS 9-1 Holland ... 4

Also ran: Fearless Prince 9/4.

Tote paid Rs. 3/8 for win, Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 2/8 for places.—A. P.

THIRD SPITFIRE FOR R. A. F.

B. B. & C. I. Railway's Record

The B. B. and C. I. Railway announce that on February 4th they remitted to Lord Beaverbrook yet another sum of £5,000 which will cover the cost of the third Fighter Aircraft to be provided by the staff of the Railway.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway was the first railway in the Empire to present a Fighter plane to the Royal Air Force, and now the staff have provided the funds for a full flight of fighters consisting of three planes.

It is only six months since they opened their War Planes Fund for the R. A. F. and all sections of the staff have given voluntarily and generously.

Lord Beaverbrook is being requested to name their latest plane "B. B. and C. I. Railway No. 3."

Only Two Favourites Oblige At Calcutta

Calcutta, Feb 8

The following are results of Calcutta Spring Meeting, Fourth Day, run on Saturday:—

THE DARJEELING PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs M C O'Connors' MAHRATTA 9-7 Ermer 1
Messrs C P Tindall and C V Elkans' DUVAL 8-1 Morley 2
Mrs J H Goswell and Mr. J G Stewert's YOUNG LOCHIEL 8-13 Peacock 3
Mr N D Bagrees' SPOTLESS 8-13 Harris 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 61/8 Places Rs. 23/8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 83.

THE PLASSEY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A Curlender's BLACK CURRANT 8-13 Marland 1
Messrs W D Scot and D V Bullock's OCEAN FLIGHT 8-10 Ermer 2
Mrs C M Stewart's WELL KEPT 9-4 Treffone 3
Mrs S Poddar's MOUNTAIN CRY 8-2 Stead 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 21/8, Rs. 30/8 and Rs. 39.

THE HOOGHLY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R R Haddow's KINKAJOU 8-7 Marrs 1
Mr S C Woodward's NOTHING LEFT 7-8 Stead 2
Mr S R Varma's BRIDAL ARCH 8-2 Lott 3
Col Shree Gobindas' CANTICLE 9-4 Scarlett 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 18/8, Rs. 41/8 and Rs. 17/8

THE PLASSEY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A O Brown's SON OF A WITCH 7-9 Higson 1
Messrs C L Chowdhury and R Wallace's MOOSE 8-5 Stead 2
Messrs Triloki Nath and S M Ellahis' BORALMA 8-1 Treffone 3
Major J J Hilliard's NAVAN BOY 8-1 Ayres 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 81/8. Places Rs. 25/8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 28.

THE SPRING CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs J N Goswell and Mr C H Heapes' FELIXSTOWE 7-10 Adley 1
Mrs E J Booth's GABARNAC 9-2 Ayres 2
Messrs K Basu, W. Withall and F Carpenter's PORT ROYAL 7-11 Treffone 3
Mr Hochead's REFLECTION 9-4 Peacock 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 19/8, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 13/8.

THE HOOGHLY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Miss Pamela Clarke's BACHELOR'S HACK 8-1 Harris 1
Mr R R Haddow's HARLEQUINADE 8-7 Marrs 2
Mrs C M Stewart's RED WAGGON 7-9 Higson 3
Mr S C Woodward's BRIGHT STORY 7-11 Stead 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 67. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 15 and Rs. 43.

THE PLASSEY PLATE. Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr S V Varma's SAFE DEPOSIT 8-1 Lott 1
Mr Robin Mookerjee's BIRTH TOKEN 8-7 Marland 2
Mrs J F Riley's VULGAR FRACTION 8-0 Treffone 3
Mrs C N Stewart's WILD VIXEN 8-9 Peacock 4

Tote paid : Win Rs. 62/8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15.

Treble tote : Twenty-one tickets each paying Rs. 4,680.

Double tote : One twenty-one tickets each paying Rs. 208.

Rajen Babu Returns To Patna

PATNA, Feb. 8.

Babu Rajendra Prasad returned to Patna this morning from Darbhanga.—United Press.

MOVE FOR HINDU LEAGUE CONFERENCES IN PROVINCES

Working Committee To Meet In Delhi Next Week

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.

Several prominent leaders of the Hindu League are expected in Delhi on February 15 and subsequent days for the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu League to be held there.

The provisional agenda includes the affiliation of various provincial Hindu Leagues to the All-India body and the holding of Hindu League conferences in all the provinces.

The Working Committee is also expected to issue a manifesto setting out the League's programme and attitude to the pressing problems of the day.—A. P.

GOVT. NOT TO SPEND ON LLOYD BARRAGE

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

No further expenditure is to be undertaken by the Government for schemes relating to the Lloyd Barrage and canal construction after 1942 when the repayment of the barrage debt on capital account commences.

The Sind Government has passed orders to this effect and each project after that date would be treated as a separate scheme.

A special officer has been posted to work out the financial cost of the Barrage scheme and incorporate it in the Barrage completion report

A revenue surplus of Rs. 23,79,460 for the year 1939/40 has been recorded by the finance accounts report of the Sind Government, in addition to the repayment of public debt to the extent of Rs. 33 lakhs. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 4,28,87,000 and expenditure charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 4,05,08,000. The revenue increased by 58 lakhs over the previous year while the expenditure account also rose by fifty nine lakhs.

The working of the Lloyd Barrage system did not contribute anything towards the surplus of the year, the total amount of debt being about Rs. 28-1/2 crores.—A. P.

INDIAN POLICE MEDAL FOR KARACHI CONSTABLE

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

For his prompt and fearless action taken at very great risk to his own life, Pamandas, a constable of Karachi, has been awarded the Indian Police Medal by the Viceroy.

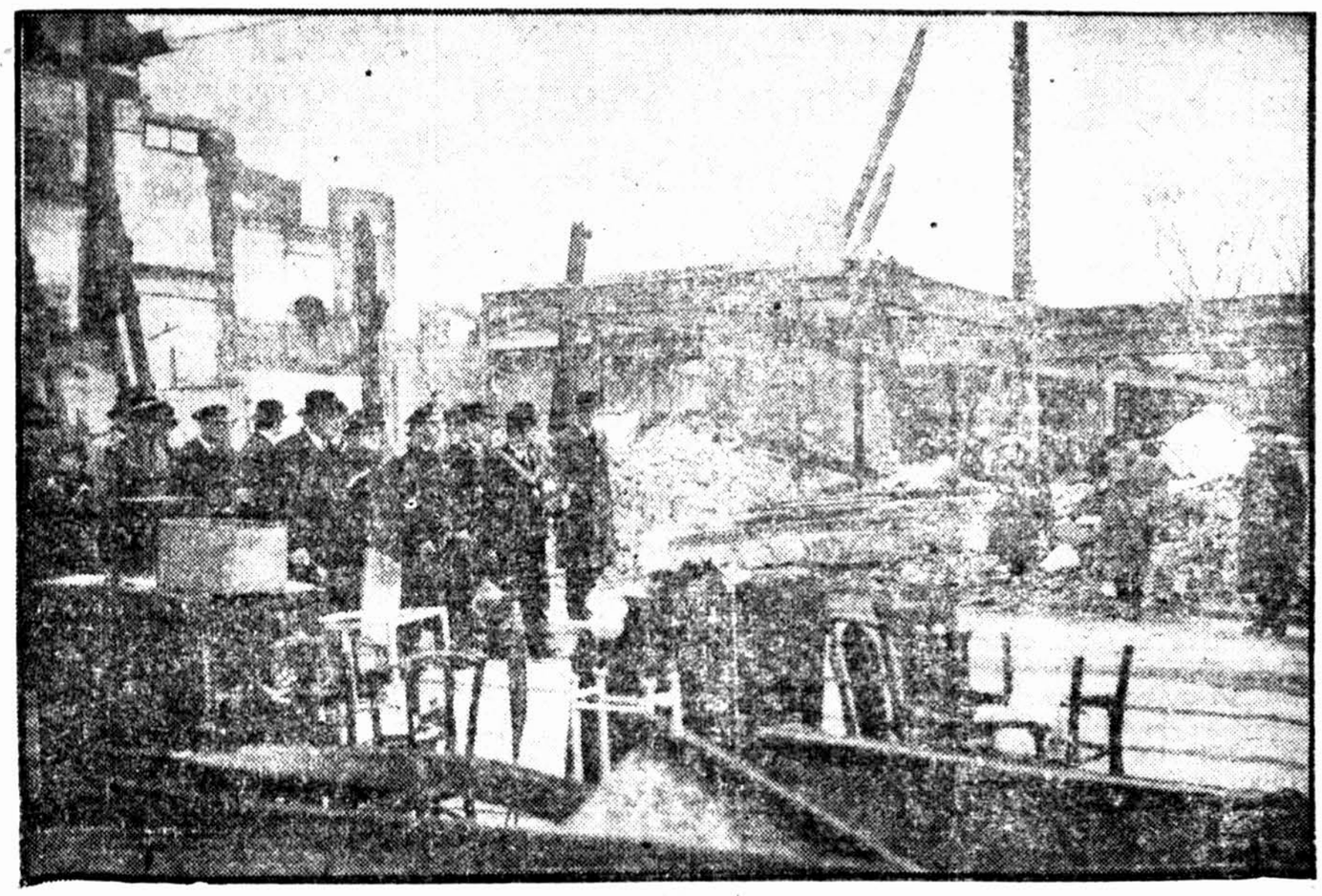
On 5th October last the constable Pamandas who was off duty at the time, saw a Marwari, threw himself into the creek of Chinna. Pamandas jumped fully clothed into the creek and despite the darkness and a strong ebb tide succeeded in securing a hold on the Marwari and saving him.—A. P.

Madras Economic Development Board

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The Government will shortly announce the personnel of the economic Development Board which they have decided to appoint in pursuance of the recommendations of the Famine Code Revision Committee.

It is understood the board will include four non-officials and a member of the Board of Revenue will be Chairman. The Chief Engineer for irrigation and the heads of departments of the Government dealing with development subjects such as Director of Agriculture, Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will be the other official members of the Board. Two or three experts are likely to be associated with the Board.—A. P.



The King, with the Mayor of Southampton, wearing his chain of office, passing down a bomb-wrecked street in Southampton on December 5, when His Majesty visited the south coast port to see for himself damage done by the recent Nazi "blitz".

KEKI D. MISTRY, A.R.I.B.A. (Lon.) D.L.D. (L'POOL), A.M.T.P.I. (Lon.), Chartered Architect and Town Planning Consultant, who after a brilliant career at the Bombay School of Architecture proceeded to England for further studies in architecture and town planning at the University College, London. He secured the diploma with great success. Won "The Alfred Bossom Medal" in design for securing the highest marks.

Mr. Mistry then proceeded to Liverpool to specialize in Town Planning and secured the diploma. He is one of the very few Indians to be a qualified Town Planner. Besides studies in Germany and Sweden and has worked in offices in England.

He has now been appointed as a visiting member of the staff in the Bombay School of Architecture and besides has practice in Bombay.

New Courses In Andhra University

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The Registrar, Andhra University writes that the Syndicate of the Andhra University has resolved to open Honours and Pass Courses in Geology in the Erskine College of Natural Sciences at Waltair with effect from July 1941.—A. P.

Sir C. P. For Delhi

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 8.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, is leaving for Delhi on the night of February 10th to attend the investiture being held in Delhi by the Viceroy on February 18th.—A. P.

SANGLI INAM LANDS

Grievance Of Holders

(From A Correspondent.)

H. H. the Raja of Sangli has promulgated certain new rules applying to Jat Inam grants in the revenue area of Sangli and Sangliwadi, (the two towns dedicated to Shree Ganpati, the family deity of the Ruler), made by his predecessors after the year 1774.

The enjoyment of these lands was allowed free of land revenue to the holders for several generations. The new rules now make it compulsory for the holders to pay revenue at the full rate of assessment with retrospective effect since the time of alienation outside the family of the original grantees. This procedure is obviously unjust and unusual.

It has been represented by the Inamdars Association that the past history of Inam inquiries in Sangli State since the year 1879 gives no justification for the policy underlying these altogether new rules. The Inamdars affected are insisting that the inquiry into their rights should be made on the lines followed in the case of other Inams in the State and on the basis of procedure followed in British Districts in such cases. It should be noted that the grants made before the year 1819—the year of Pandharpur treaty—cannot be resumed by the present ruler.

It is hoped that the progressive Ruler of Sangli will not insist on giving retrospective effect to the recovery of revenue from his loyal Inamdars who have already been hard hit by the agrarian famine, and will withhold the orders passed under the new rules.

Kripalani On Progress Of Khadi in Andhra

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, who arrived here yesterday visited to-day the Khadi Vastralaya in the City and the Andhra Nilayam and spent some time in both the places, making enquiries about the progress of Khadi work.

He will meet secretaries of District Congress Committees and other Congressmen on Sunday and leave for Wardha on February 10.—A. P.

Sind Trainees For Wardha

KARACHI Feb 8.

The Government of Sind have sanctioned a scheme for the development of the hand-paper making industry in the province. Three persons are being sent to Wardha for training at the headquarters of the All-India Village Uplift Association—United Press.

The working class cost of living index number for Madras City for the week ended 1st February is 108, the same as that for the previous four weeks.

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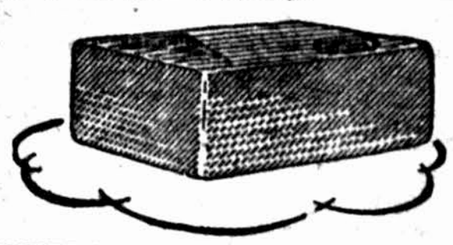

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RANJI WESTERN ZONE FINAL

Western India States Punish Maharashtra Bowling

Western India States (For 8 Wickets) 344

RAJKOT, Feb. 8.

The Western Zone Final of the Ranji Trophy Tournament between Maharashtra and Western India States, commenced here this morning in Excellent weather. The home team won the toss and elected to bat sending in Faiz Ahmed and Barritt. Maharashtra started their attack with Hazare and Sohoni. Both maintained an excellent length and the batsmen were compelled to be very watchful. Both Faiz Ahmed and Barritt were however lucky to escape, chances given by them by Nimbalkar and Deodhar respectively. At nineteen, however, Faiz was caught deep on the leg side by Jadhav (19—1—7).

Barritt was now joined by Umer and the pair carried the total to 46 by means of some enterprising cricket. Gokhale, the Maharashtra wicket-keeper, brought off a fine catch to dismiss Umer (46—2—15).

The W. I. S. C. A. Captain, Abdul Khalique, now joined Barritt. The fifty of the innings was telegraphed after an hour's batting and Sarvate was brought on from the Gymkhana end to replace Hazare, this being the first bowling change during an hour's play. The next bowling change was Jadhav in place of Sohoni, at the Palitana end. This change was successful, as Jadhav bowled Barritt in his fourth over. Barritt had played very soundly for eighty minutes and had hit four fours.

A FAMILY PARTNERSHIP

When Nasiruddin joined Abdul Khalique, father and son were together at the crease and the two were also not out at lunch.

Lieut. Ushak Ahmed relieved Sarvate shortly before the recess.

The Abdul Khalique-Nasiruddin partnership was broken at 123 after it had added 63 runs for the fourth wicket. The first hundred of the innings had occupied less than two hours. Deodhar made an effective change bringing on Sarvate in place of Hazare and the first ball from the new bowler sent back the home captain as the result of a slip catch which was held by Deodhar himself. (123—4—34).

Prithviraj joined Nasiruddin but Gokhale cut short the latter's career at the crease with a smart piece of stumping. Nasiruddin had scored with refreshing freedom on both sides of the wicket.

The Nawab Sahib of Manavadar adopted bold tactics immediately on his arrival at the crease and started with a fine four off Hazare.

At 178 Hazare dropped Prithviraj and the latter encouraged by this piece of luck joined Manavadar in the policy of hitting out. The Maharashtra Captain effected a series of quick changes to curb the flow of runs but without success. Soon after tea Manavadar with a magnificent hit for six brought his 50 on the board. His innings so far had been faultless. Eventually Manavadar was well held by Sohoni at extra cover after scoring 62, which included a 6 and 6 fours. (276—1—62). The seventh wicket had added 70 runs. The game was colourless until the third century was telegraphed after 280 minutes' play, and soon afterwards Hazare claimed Shantilal's wicket (306—8—41). In an attempt to press home these advantages Deodhar immediately claimed the new ball at 309 but the Maharashtra bowlers met with no further success. Akbar Khan hit a second sixer and the W. I. S. C. A.'s "tail" wagged so vigorously that at close of play the total of 344 for eight was registered.

SCORES:

W. I. S. C. A. (First Innings)

Faiz Ahmed, c Jadhav, b Sohoni	7
Barritt, b Jadhav	34
Umer, c Gokhale, b Hazare	15
Abdul Khalique, c Deodhar, b Sarvate	36
Nasiruddin, st. Gokhale, b Sarvate	30
Prithviraj, c Sohoni, b Jadhav	45
Shantilal, b Hazare	41
Manavadar, c Sohoni, b Sarvate	62
Akbarkhan, (not out)	33
Saeed Ahmed, (not out)	16
Extras	25
Total (for 8 wickets)	344

FALL OF WICKETS:—

1 for 19, 2 for 46, 3 for 80, 4 for 123, 5 for 132, 6 for 206, 7 for 276 and 8 for 306.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Xaverians Register Double Victory

Fans on Saturday saw the two opening games in the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship. It was good day for St. Xavier's College as both the institutions, Senior and Junior teams earned promotion.

The early game saw St. Xavier's "B" better the District Suburban Police by three clear goals. There was no scoring in the early period, but after the sides changed and O Fernandes opened St. Xavier's account through a penalty bully. D'Lima added to this, and, not long after, a brilliant solo effort came from De Souza, resulting in goal No. 3. There was no change to this three-love tally till the close.

XAVERIANS AGAIN ON TOP

The Senior team of St. Xavier's set about the business of eliminating the Cathedral Old Boys from the initial bully-off. They pressed throughout the early period but all their efforts resulted in a solitary goal. This goal was scored by Eustace De Souza.

In the early stages of the late spell the College were on top and Eustace De Souza again found the net. The Cathedral Old Boy, however, proved to be dogged fighters and rallied brilliantly. They pressed with effect to the surprise of the stands. E. Bull reduced the lead eventually, scoring a fine goal from a difficult angle. With a little bit of luck the Old Boys should have equalised. For, about eight minutes they had the Collegians hard pressed However, just before the close Agnel, that great outside man, put paid to the Old Boy's pretensions by carrying the College tally to three.

A word of praise must be paid to Jones, in the losing sides' goal. He did much and did this well.

TO-DAY'S GAMES

B. P. H. A. groiund—4 p.m.—Lusitanian's "B" vs. Kirkee Ammunition Factory; 5 p.m. Customs vs. Kirkee Sportsman's Club.

New Delhi Hockey

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Two matches were played in the Yadavindra Hockey Tournament this afternoon, in the second round the Delhi Cloth Mill, a local "C" Division team gave a tough fight to the District Hockey Association, Aligarh, and went down to the visitors by a solitary goal, scored through Shouja, their centre forward, a few minutes before the close.

In the first round the Army Headquarters "A" defeated the United Sports by seven goals to nil. The Army Headquarters dominated throughout the game. Keelan their centre forward, and Finn, their inside right, scored three each and Brown, the outside left completed the tally.—A. P.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 7.—One member of the Afghan trade delegation to Japan has arrived in Peshawar.

RANJI TROPHY CRICKET

Madras Lead: Palia Scores 110

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The United Provinces on Saturday closed 16 runs behind the first innings total of Madras whom they are meeting in the Ranji Trophy Tournament. Madras had collected 271, and the U. P. got in all 255. The feature of today's play was the great innings by Palia, who captains U. P. He remained unbeaten with 110 to his credit.

Madras at the close of play had put on the book 84 for the loss of three.

SCORES:—

MADRAS (1ST INNINGS) 271

UNITED PROVINCES (1ST INNINGS)

B. Alexander, c Nailer, b Ramsingh 2, A. N. Murti, c Law, b Rangachari 26, B. K. Garudachar, b Rangachari 44, P. E. Palia not out 110, J. H Phansalkar, c Krishna Rao, b Parthasarathi 17, Aftab Ahmed, c Law, b Rangachari 1, S. Khwaja, l.-b.-w, b Parthasarathi 6, Maqbul Alam, c Law, b Rangachari 26, Masud Salaudin, b Rangachari 3, Firasat Hussain, b Krishna Rao 15, A. Hamid, b Krishna Rao 0, extras 7, total 255.

Fall of Wickets:—1/1, 2/37, 3/106, 4/151, 5/160 6/183, 7/216, 8/220, 9/255, 10/255.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Gopalan nil for eight, Ramsingh one for one, Parthasarathi two for 56, Rangachari five for 75, Krishna Rao two for 66, Venkatesan nil for 39, Johnstone nil for 3

MADRAS (2ND INNINGS)

C. P. Johnstone, b Salaudin	1
V. N. Madhava Rao, b Alexander	5
J. A. G. C. Law not out	13
B. S. Bhadradri, c Firasat Hussain, b Alexander	1
R Nailer, not out	54
Extras	10
Total (for three wickets)	84

—A. P.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships

The following is the draw of the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships which are due to commence on February 11:—

MEN'S SINGLES

FIRST QUARTER:—S. A. Azim vs. Capt. Ghoes. J. R. Sanghani vs. W. Richardson. Madan Mohan vs. Engr. Lt. T. B. Bose, "C" Player vs. Prince Madansinhji. P. J. Roy of Cutch vs. R. N. Gundil. R. R. Ruia vs. N. D. Sethna. E. Samukawa vs. H. J. M. Talyarkhan. "J" Player vs. J Charanjiva.

SECOND QUARTER:—Man Mohan vs. M. N. Sidhva, K. B. Sagreiya vs. "G" Player. S. G. Kow vs. G. Habib. K. L. Dalaya vs. D. G. Desai V. P. Khatau vs. N. V. Limaye. P. F. Kekobad vs. M. R. Row. O. Sutton vs K. K. Dastur. K. V. B. Singh vs. F. Bekkevold.

THIRD QUARTER:—M. V. Bobbjee vs. C. M. Khatau. R. K. Sanghani vs. J. J. Ghia. C. C. Kaji vs. N. Balaram. H. K. Shivdasani vs. A. Peermahomed. A. J. Wadia vs. A. Shivdasani, "B" Player vs. Dr. Sanhani, N. M. Damala vs. M. R. Merchant, "A" Player vs. Rasikumar of Wankaner.

FOURTH QUARTER:—R. N. Pandit vs. S. S. Shirgaokar, "F" Player vs. J. H. Wadia, I. N. Laljee vs. J. E. Wynne, "H" Player vs. M. S. Neemani. "E" Player vs. Dr. Roy Conn, L. M. Khatau vs. Y. M. Bhave, J. M. Kantawala vs. G D Bhagat, "D" Player vs. C. W. Barker.

MEN'S DOUBLES

TOP HALF:—J. E. Tew and F. Bekkevold, bye vs. K. V. B. Singh and A. Peermahomed, bye. E. Samukawa and N. Harada, bye. G. D. Bhagat and Man Mohan vs. P. F Kekobad and Partner M. R. Merchant and K. Srinivasan vs. L. M. Khatau and A. N. Other. "B" Pair vs K. K. Dastur and Partner. A. J. Wadia and P. P. Kheragaumwalla vs. N. V. Ullal and N. D. G. Rao. R. K. Sanghani and Rao Dill vs. J. Charanjiva and J. M. Kantawala.

LOWER HALF:—Rasikumar of Wankaner and Prince Madansinhji vs. M. R. Row and Peerbhoy. D. G. Desai and Partner vs "C" Pair. H. N. Contractor and F. R. Ratnagar vs. G. Habib and A. Baagza. "A" Pair vs. C. M. Khatau and M. S. Nemani. A. C. Pereira and F. F. Vakharia vs. R. N. Samuel and A. M. Khatau. N. E. Patel and G. V Nath, bye. O. Sutton and Partner bye. vs R. N. Pandit and N. V. Limaye bye.

MIXED DOUBLES

TOP HALF:—Mrs. J. E. Tew and J. E. Tew vs. Miss S. Mehta and Partner. Miss Fowler and R. R. Ruia vs. A. Peermahomed and Partner. L. M. Khatau and Miss J. Martin vs. Miss M. Jhangiani and Partner. Miss K. Haji and Partner vs. D. G. Desai and Partner.

LOWER HALF:—"C" Pair vs. Miss L. Row and Partner "B" Pair vs. Mrs. Sutton and O. Sutton. Miss M. Dias and Partner vs. Mrs Maine and P. F. Kekobad. "A" Pair vs. Mrs. W. A. Bell and F. Bekkevold.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

TOP HALF:—Miss L. Row bye. vs. Mrs. M. Rooke, bye. Miss R. R. Shroff bye. Miss M. J. Fowler vs Mrs. F J. Maine.

LOWER HALF:—Miss M. Jhangiani vs. Miss J. C. Mehta. Miss S. Mehta, bye. Mrs. E. S. Stanton bye vs. Miss K. Haji, bye.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

TOP HALF:—Mrs. Bell and Mrs Tew, bye. vs Miss S. Mehta and Partner, bye. Miss Haji and Partner, bye. "A" Pair vs. Mrs. Maine and Mrs. Johnstone.

LOWER HALF:—Miss Jhangiani and Partner vs. Miss L. Row and Partner. Miss J. Moir and Mrs Stanton, bye. Miss Fowler and Miss Martin, bye. vs. Miss Merchant and Miss de Lima, bye.

BHAYA who scored a century in Northern India Triangular at Amritsar.

WOMEN'S TENNIS

Mrs. Kania And Miss Haji Do Well

Good and interesting tennis was witnessed at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, when the penultimate stage of the Gymkhana's annual tennis tournament was reached.

Mrs. Johnstone beat Mrs. Sutton, 6—3, 6—2 and entered the semi-final of the Singles, where she awaits Miss L. Merchant or Miss Fowler who dash to-day in the quarter-final.

Miss Haji and Mrs. Kania played two Doubles' matches on Friday. Initially they disposed of a promising young pair Miss Mohini Jhangiani and Miss Chaiwalla. The former player, as expected earlier in the season, is making appreciable progress. Miss Chaiwala, when her service and forehand drive is backed by accuracy should do well in tournament play. Miss Haji and Mrs. Kania after their first victory registered a further win, defeating Mrs. Sutton and Mrs. Marginson. This takes the Haji-Kania association into the semi-final. Here, they come up against Miss P de Lima and Miss L. Merchant, another good match down for decision to-day

Mrs. Johnstone and Miss Maine had little difficulty of shaking off the challenge put up by Miss Moir and Miss Guthrie. The opposition should have been stiffer, if Miss Guthrie had played up to form.

The match that kept the spectators late was the marathon affair between Miss L. Merchant and Mrs. Captain The contest ran into three sets of 31 games. The match ended in favour of Miss L Merchant. The latter allowed her opponent to forge ahead to 3—1. Miss Merchant then squared accounts. She once again allowed Mrs. Captain to 5—3. The winner then clinched the issue and took four games in a row to win the set.

In the second set Mrs. Captain adopted cross court tactics and had Miss Merchant moving all the time and took the second set 6—3. The last set was a duel and Miss Merchant here proved that she possessed a match winning temperament and fought a capable opponent with tactics that were on par. But, Miss Merchant's court craft was superior and this held sway in the deciding set.

Results:—

Singles: Mrs. Johnstone beat Mrs. Sutton, 6—3, 6—2; Miss L. Merchant beat Mrs. Captain, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Doubles: Miss Haji and Mrs. Kania beat Miss Mohini Jhangiani and Miss Chaiwala, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Haji and Mrs. Kania beat Mrs. Sutton and Mrs. Marginson 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Johnstone and Mrs. Maine beat Miss Moir and Miss Guthrie, 6—2, 6—0.

Two New All-India Records

(From Our Correspondent.)

Lahore, Feb. 6.

The ninth Lahore District Olympic Athletic Championships proved very successful.

Somnath of Patiala by throwing the hammer 131 feet 4 inches, created new Punjab and All-India records. The record throw for India was 130 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Another All-India record was established by Mrs. Easdon, the all-round Northern India sportswoman. She threw the javelin 100 feet 4 1/2 inches. This betters the All-India record established by Miss S. Priestly, of Mysore, in 1936.

In all twelve Lahore District records were lowered at the Championships.

'Rajnartaki' Released At Opera House

Reception To Fine Dances

Wadia's New Film In Three Languages

'Rajnartaki' in its Hiudustani version was released yesterday at the Royal Opera House and was very well received, in particular the three big dances in the picture made a very good impression on the audience. The music that accompanied the dances was also appropriate to the moods and the meaning of the dances.

It is a Wadia Movietone production and Sadhana Bose, Prithwiraj Kapoor and Ahin Chowdhary are the leading stars in the picture. As the name of the picture indicates it is meant to be a picture with a dance emphasis and no one can complain if the other factors are comparatively weak. Madhu Bose has directed the picture. The drapery, the photography and the splendour of the scenes are quite remarkable.

'Padosi' at Central is still the place where you have to stand in files to get your tickets of even higher value and this will go on for many more weeks. Again the fan who has seen either the Hindustani or the Marathi version is anxious to see as soon as possible the version he has not seen and that is going to happen almost in case of every one, the chances are that 'Padosi' will have even a longer life at Central than other Prabhat productions had.

'Nartaki' at Minerva is in its 8th week and the appearance of Rajnartaki is bound to make people compare the dancing talents of Sadhana Bose and Leela Desai—and therefore swell the numbers at Minerva. In the same way, 'Punarmilan' will count with these dance lovers and all these three dancing pictures are going to help one another.

'Bandhan' is in a different category but its grip on popular mind is something phenomenal. In its 27th week, it is still having such crowds, that a new visitor to the theatre would feel that it was released only two or three weeks ago.

'Narsi Bhagat' comes nowhere near these pictures; it is of quite a different character, a picture of a saint with many miracles to his credit through God's grace. For that reason it has its own lovers and it is going fine in its 22nd week.

'Qaidi' and 'Puja' at Lamington and Pathe refuse to leave their abodes for some time to come.

FOREIGN PICTURES

"Bette Davis" makes her appearance as the leading star in "The Letter" now showing at Metro. It is the story of a murder and its consequences and the murder happens to be that of a lover by her beloved. Does not that make it intriguing enough for any one to find out all about it?

Boris Karloff comes once again as a scientist and a physician interested in serving humanity by his discoveries but in that process makes light of human lives as if they were just mice or frogs or cocroaches. But his sincerity is compelling and convincing. It is a picture to see.

Gloria Jean the child musician with a number of [illegible] tors is to be seen at Regal in "A Little Bit of Heaven." "Tarzan and His Mate' comes to Capitol for those who love jungle pictures. "The Thief of Bagdad" stays at Excelsior for the third week and 'Four Sons' is revived at Palace It is one of those fine pictures which [illegible] ways.

'Wi[illegible]s" at Broadway is also good revival.

Charlie Chaplin in 'The Great Dictator' shortly coming

Why Chaplin Made "The Great Dictator"

By Charles Chaplin

To me the funniest thing in the world can be the ridicule of phonies and stuffed shirts in high places. The bigger the phony you have to work on, the better chance you have for a funny picture—and it would be difficult to find another phony as big as Hitler. He is the best target in the world for satire and ridicule—that's why I enjoyed making "The Great Dictator."

Some people have suggested that I made the picture for propaganda purposes. This is far from the truth. I am not interested in propaganda as such—most propaganda is didactic and dull. I made "The Great Dictator" because I hate dictators and because I want people to laugh.

If I had any motive in making the movie other than the desire to provide entertainment, I would not call it propaganda.

I am not in politics; I am not particularly impressed with systems of politics, but I do think I am a humanitarian, as everyone who follows the artistic professions believes himself to be. I don't like the idea of an individual or a system kicking around a lot of small helpless people.

Nazi Threat Of Troubles

When I began "The Great Dictator," I did not expect that the film would be played in Germany. In fact, I was so notified in point-blank manner by a high Nazi official who chose to address his letter to Joseph Breen of The Motion Picture Producers' Association. The Nazi protest follows:

"My dear Mr. Breen: I see from a newspaper article under the caption of "Charlie Chaplin will burlesque Hitler" that Mr. Chaplin will play in this film a defenceless little Jew who is mistaken for a powerful dictator, while in the other role you will see him as the dictator himself.

"The article further states that while naturally Hitler is not mentioned, it doesn't take any Solomon or Sherlock Holmes to see it is the Fuehrer whom Chaplin is burlesquing. As this, if it should prove true, will naturally lead to serious troubles and complications, I beg you to give this matter your consideration."

I hope the picture finds its way into totalitarian countries. In fact I stand ready to supply prints of the picture for this purpose free of charge to any totalitarian country where I can be assured that "The Great Dictator" will run.

To me it is of secondary importance what this picture does for my own screen career. To enhance its story value I have sought to give parts of great importance to other players like Jack Oakie and Miss Goddard.

Though most of the characters in "The Great Dictator" will be readily recognized as contemporary political figures, actually no attempt was made to reproduce facsimiles of these people. I have chosen, rather, to try to capture that feeling that you and I, and all of the people who dislike dictators have, rather than portraying automatons that look like Hitler and Mussolini.

Hitler And Musso

Hitler, to me, beneath that stern and foreboding appearance he gives in newsreels and news photos, actually is a small, mean and petty neurasthenic. Mussolini suggests an entirely different character—loud, noisy, boastful, a peasant at heart.

It is true there have been serious problems in making "The Great Dictator." World grosses which were once an important part of all my films have dwindled This was an expensive picture to make, and its costs must be returned primarily by American theatre grosses.

It is my hope, however, that it will receive wide release in Central and South American countries. I feel if they can see dictators represented as you and I see them, they will be less interested in having them.

Actually I am not interested in whether "The Great Dictator" makes money or not. I wanted first to make it a good picture—I wanted to make people laugh. A world in which people cannot laugh isn't worth saving.

Real Comedy Secrets

'Lagna Pahawe Karoon' An Illustration

As all discriminating picture-goers fully know, to portray a comedy role or to direct a comedian in his task of interpreting a humorous character is by no means an easy job. In fact, all those who have carefully read Winayak's views on acting in comedies will readily agree that in many aspects the job of a comedian is far difficult than that of an actor performing tragic, emotional role. For, glyserine—tears and other technical devices which considerably assist the performer of serious roles are of no avail to the comedian. He undoubtedly, has to rely on what Winayak calls "expression acting".

The method Winayak uses in case of Damuanna Malvankar, who is himself an accomplished comedian, for instance, is that in the first place the camera angles are never allowed to restrict rigidly Damuanna's physical movement. In fact, one never feels that Damuanna is posing for the camera: on the contrary, the impression created by the director on audiences is that camera is just according the movements of Damuanna or rather Chimanrao, the character portrayed by him.

Secondly, Director Winayak, instead of insisting on set mannerisms, has given full opportunity to Damuanna for displaying his own characteristic mannerisms. Notice the manner in which Damuanna blushes or his constant habit of putting second finger of right hand in his mouth. It is these small details that build up the individuality of the star, and Winayak knows well how to work out these details in a way that enhances considerably Damuanna's status as a comedian.

Besides another factor that characterizes all Winayak productions and especially 'Lagna Pahawe Karoon' is that from Damuanna, Jog to even an extra all the members of cast deliver much of the comedy effect dialogues in most natural way. As pends upon the right accent and pronunciation of the witty dialogue, the natural diction of principal artistes free from any affected style is decidedly a factor that goes a long way in making the new Navyug comedy so overwhelmingly successful all over Maharastra.

Tamil "Panduranga" At Broadway

For the second time in Bombay, "Panduranga" (Tamil) is to be screened at Broadway to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m.

The cast includes among others M. R. Krishnamurthy against T. A. Madhuram, who makes her debut as heroine in this picture.

One More Film Company In Bombay

Bombay has one more Film Company in "Seraphim Cinetone." Messrs. S. Solomon and D. H Pandya, are the two chief organisers of this Company. Shooting of the first picture will begin from Mar[illegible] 1.

Assembling Automobiles In India

MASS PRODUCTION AT THE WORKS OF GENERAL MOTORS

(By A Special Correspondent)

General Motors, India, has a great plant which employs many hundreds of Indian workmen and hundreds of pieces of the most modern machinery and utilises many acres of land for the mass production of motorcars and lorries.

In this plant units of all types of mechanised vehicles for army transport are being turned out in ever-increasing number. The speed and efficiency of every function in this production hits the eye even of the layman making a quick tour of the plant.

The great aisles which run the length of the shed have every thing necessary for the production of a motorcar: the men, the machinery, the materials.

Overhead a huge electric crane is busy arranging the cases of separate parts just received from America. By modern packing methods and by shipping the units in a dissembled condition General Motors saves money and shipping space.

When unpacked the metal parts are first washed in steam vats and dried at high temperature. This is the first preparation for their assembly. A conspicuous part of the job is the burnishing of the mudguards, the knocking off of the rough spots and the insertion of a metal strip to enable these mudguards to accommodate the oversize army tyre. Then there is the spot welding machine used to fuse the complete steel floor, etc., into an integral unit.

A Maze Of Steel

The whole shed strikes the visitor as a maze of steel lit by the flares and sparks of the various welding operations.

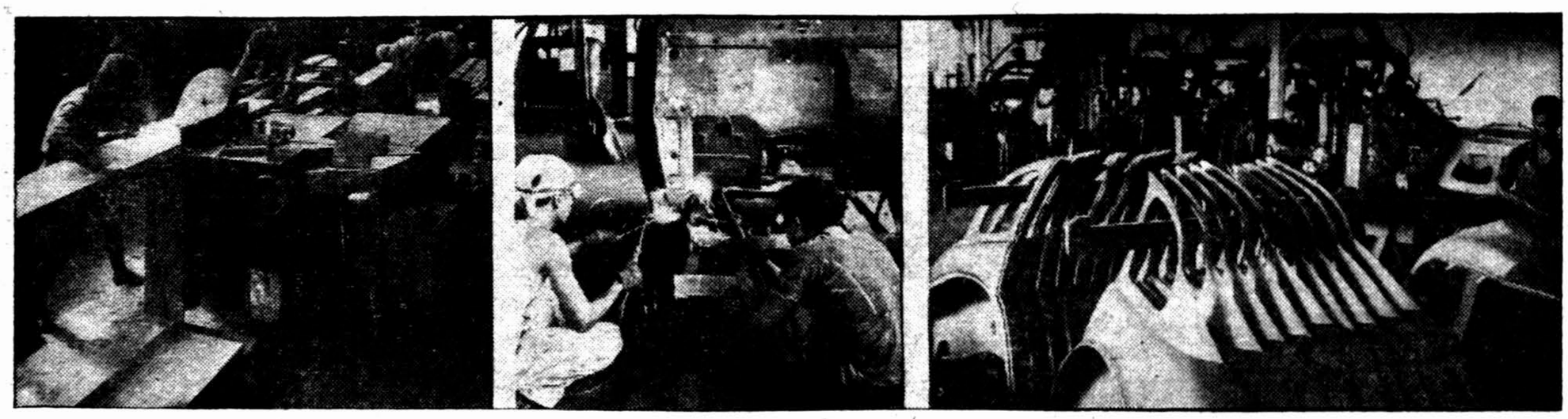
The huge skeleton of the "Body jig" stands out conspicuously; it is used to form the separate pieces of the body into a single all-steel shell. Acetyline torches weld each joint and make the safe type of body required for the modern car.

When the welding, soldering and filing are over, the body goes across the aisle to the paint shop. After a bath of rust-removing solution, it receives the primer coat and then many more coats of paint, each dried in the drying ovens. All parts receive their initial coat in the drying vat and are oven-dried. I noticed the paint booths with their equipment for drawing off the paint fumes.

Last of all comes the final assembly line, which is chain operated to maintain production speed. This is probably the most interesting part of the plant for the layman to watch.

In the final assembly line the engine is fitted on to the frame, the front and rear axles are mounted and the fuel system is installed. The complete body unit is then lifted up and lowered on to the chassis and bolted into it in a few minutes. The radiator and the front mudguards are lowered by power devices and carefully and securely fixed and many more operations are performed and all the while the chain keeps the chassis moving steadily towards the end of the line.

After petrol, oil, water and tyres have been added the final inspection begins. In a few minutes the complete unit reaches the end of the line and is ready for the test track and the road for the North-west Frontier or the Libyan desert!



(Left to right) Cutting body parts to width on circular saw in Commercial Body department; acetylene welding toe board supports to cowl and underbody of passenger car body; storage of rear quarter panels, passenger car bodies; in upper right corner operators are pasting insulating material on inside of turret top; lower right: metal finishing turret top.

(Left to right) General view of chassis sheet metal finishing department; mounting truck wheels with electric nut runner; fleet of 158½" wheel base Chevrolet Trucks: A large part of General Motors immense production consists of these army trucks.

Indo-Burma Trade Talks

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

It is understood that the Trade Delegation from Burma met the Delegation of the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Burma trade talks this morning.

It is stated that the meeting was convened to enable the Hon. U Ba Saw, the Premier of Burma and leader of the Burma Delegation, to meet the Government of India Delegation before his departure to-day for Rangoon.—United Press.

Employees Can't Be Punished By Reduction In Wages

JUSTICE WESTON'S RULING IN KARACHI

ENGINE DRIVER'S APPEAL

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

An important judgment relating to the rights of railway employees under the Wages Act was delivered by Mr. Justice Weston in an appeal preferred by an engine driver whose salary was reduced by Rs. 7 a month on the ground that his work was not satisfactory.

Mr. Justice Weston held that reduction in an employee's wages by way of punishment was in contravention of the provisions of the Act.

It is stated that the engine driver concerned was served with a notice in 1939 that as his work was not satisfactory his salary would be reduced by 7 a month. The question was taken up by the Railway Union with the Small Causes Court which dismissed the application. Against the decision of the lower court, an appeal was preferred in the Chief Court, which set aside the lower court's decision.—A. P.

Emergency Commission Boards

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The "United Press" learns that the selection of candidates for the Air Force Training Reserve Scheme will be done through the agency of Emergency Commission Boards established in the provinces.

After the preliminary selection has been completed in the provinces, recommendations will be finally reviewed by the Central Selection Committee, which will not hereafter tour the provinces.

An announcement in this regard is expected next week.—United Press.

DROP IN MERCHANT SHIPPING LOSSES

Mr. Ronald Cross's Warning: Hard Struggle Still Ahead

LONDON: (By Cable).

The Shipping Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

Merchant shipping losses due to enemy action during the seven days ending January 26, amounted to 33,604 tons made up of seven British vessels of 23,514 tons and two Allied ships of 10,090 tons. This is well below the average weekly rate since the war began.

Mr. Ronald Cross, Minister of Shipping, warned his audience at the Royal Empire Society that it would be unwise to assume that the diminution of shipping losses in recent weeks would be a permanent feature. We must proceed on the assumption that a recurrence of heavy losses may well be met in the future.

Hitherto our losses had been recouped to a large extent by enemy vessels seized by the accession of the mercantile fleets of the Allied nations and by purchases of old tonnage from the United States. No further additions from these sources could be expected.

Meanwhile our own shipbuilding had been accelerated and there had been valuable contributions from the Dominion shipyards. He looked forward with confidence to a time when the United States, which is described as the "arsenal of Democracy," would be able to provide us with all the new shipping we required.

For the time being our losses were in excess of replacements which meant that we still had a hard struggle before us.

America's "Remarkable Instrument" To Direct A. A. Gunfire

LONDON: (By Cable).

The "Daily Mail" correspondent in New York cables:—

The United States Army possess a "remarkable instrument" for accurately directing anti-aircraft fire even against night bombers. Lt.-Colonel Paul French, Executive Officer of the 68th Coast Artillery, said in a radio address from Boston: "Each gun battery has a remarkable instrument called a director. It is a sort of mechanical mathematical wizard, the ground equivalent of the much-talked-about American bomb sight. It is capable of figuring out the exact point where under given conditions our shells and the approaching planes should meet."

How U. S. May Co-operate In British Blockade

LONDON: (By Cable).

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" cables:—

A Federal Economic Defence Committee to enable the United States to Join Britain in the economic blockade of the Axis was forecast here on the 4th. The Committee, it is stated, would extend the present Export Control Licensing System to cover cotton and petrol to stop the leak of supplies to Germany through Russia and Jspan.

Japan's Trade Looks Up

TOKYO: (By Air Mail).

According to the returns issued by the Finance Department, Japanese Government, foreign trade figures for Japan proper and her overseas possessions from the beginning of January up to the end of November 1940 totalled Yen 6,946 million; exports and imports representing an increase of 11.1 per cent.

Exports to Manchukuo and Kwantung Province and China increased tremendously.

Owing to the European war exports to Europe and Africa decreased as compared with 1939.

Exports to South America and the South Seas showed a satisfactory increase while those to North America and Central America remained practically the same.—United Press.

Case Against Jaipur Worker

JAIPUR: (By Mail).

(From Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal)

The recently elected General Committee of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal will elect the President for the next year on the 4th March. According to the rules and regulations of the Mandal nomination papers for presidentship should reach the Head Office of the Mandal up to the 17th inst.

The case of Sjt. Parmeshwar Dayal Vidyarthi, a Praja Mandal worker, was again taken up for hearing on the 4th and 5th inst. in the Court of the City Magistrate. Sjt. Poorna Chandra Jain and Sjt. Chandra Shekhar Parashar, being summoned as prosecution witnesses, gave their evidence on the 5th inst. The case will again come for hearing on the 10th inst.

Asiatic Weight Lifting Competition 1941

The 17th annual Asiatic Weight-Lifting Competition will be held this year as usual. The lifts are as follows:—

1. Two Hands Military Press with barbell.
2. Two Hands snatch with barbell.
3. Two Hands clean and jerk with barbell.

Intending competitors are requested to communicate with Mr. Binod Gangooly, Secretary, Asiatic Weight-Lifting Competition Standing Committee of the Baghbazar Gymnasium, 77, Raja Raj Ballav Street, Calcutta, enclosing one-anna and three pies in Postage stamp.

CONVERGING MOVEMENTS ON ITALY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS: STRAIN OF ADVANCE IN UNDEVELOPED AREAS

LONDON: (By Cable).

"Strategicus" writes:—

Operations against the Italian armies in Africa have now reached a most interesting stage. The Nile Army has found the seaplane base at Bomba to be evacuated and is concentrating against Derna (since captured), about a hundred miles from Tobruk. This is a base of no great importance, but Wavell must have been hoping that Graziani (or his successor) would think otherwise and leave in it another small body of troops. It is the dream of every soldier that his enemy will allow him to take troops in detail.

Wavell's present achievement is to have made about two-thirds of the Italian units useless and more than half their strength casualties. Armoured attack tends to produce its effects very cheaply, but there cannot be many cases in which an army of great power has yielded over 100,000 prisoners at the expense of a total casualty list of less than two per cent of that number. It is the enemy army that is the true objective and once it is accounted for the rest follows.

Measured by that standard Wavell has inflicted a major defeat on the Italians. He can be trusted to follow it up.

But now the curtain has gone up on another series of actions. Italian East Africa is a vast colony which included Eritrea, Abyssinia and Somaliland. It is bounded on the east by the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean which Britain controls, on the west by Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and on the south by Kenya. It was because of this central position the Italians could strike out in so many directions, but now the British units are striking in.

Kassala was recently abandoned and the Imperial troops immediately followed up the retreating enemy, pushed him out from positions which defended the main base from the north and south and are now threatening it directly. Agordat lies on the railway that runs through Asmara to Massawa on the Red Sea. As it has for a long time been the main northern base, one might expect stubborn resistance. But the Indian troops have already advanced a hundred miles in nine days and forced one strong position after another. Agordat has since been taken.

The real importance of Agordat is that the Italians cannot afford to give ground in Eritrea, if it is their intention to fall back there from Abyssinia. The position in this, the newest of Italian colonies, is bad, but not as bad as it threatens to be. The Abyssinians have never taken kindly to Italian rule. Now, armed and organised by the British and directed by their Emperor, they are threatening the Italian position from within.

But this is not all. Metemma in the north-east corner is feeling increased pressure from the direction of Gallabat and a general who is making a stand there must be casting anxious eyes over both shoulders. The advance into Eritrea threatens his right rear, though not immediately. The movement stirring in the region of Lake Tana and the loop of the Blue Nile threatens his left rear. The stand here has been resolute, but it has not yet been subjected to serious pressure. That time seems to be approaching since the advance northwards will have the effect of diverting troops from this area.

It is, however, in the south that the latest threat has come. There Kenya makes a right angle with Italian East Africa. One side faces Abyssinia, the other Somaliland. Buna, the northern frontier province of Kenya, was recently evacuated under pressure and at about the same time El Wak in Somaliland was found abandoned. The retreat has been followed up and forward patrols are across the frontier over a wide front. British troops are, therefore, exercising pressure is the north on Abyssinia and in the east on Somaliland. The latter area is particularly sensitive since it is flanked by the Indian Ocean and, therefore, liable to interference from the sea. The Italians must, therefore, attend to the advance in this direction and they have not an unlimited force at their disposal for the purpose.

The cumulative effect of these threats is to compel the Italian commander either to disperse his force, which would be the easiest and finally the most dangerous course, or to select a front on which to make a stand with the risk of leaving the way open for an advance on another front which may ultimately outflank him.

There are always these difficulties with centrally situated areas. They offer a chance of striking at many points in the compass and finally developing one attack on a critical sector. The Italians, having neglected that opportunity when they had it, are now facing the position in reverse. The topography of the colony suggests the final development of a converging attack and it is obvious that the Italians appear to be withdrawing with a view to concentrating their forces. But Eritrea is a long way from Somaliland and it seems credible that they will attempt to take that for their destination.

The wheel has thus turned a full circle and the attackers have become the attacked. But the areas in which troops are operating are not highly developed and will place a great strain on the advance. The operations, however, are only just beginning. The Italian commander has up to the present had things his own way, because Wavell had no troops to test his capacity. Now he will be put to the test. In many ways this area offers a more fascinating problem to the soldier. But the British soldiers are trained on such problems and will welcome a chance of revenge after the months when the best their strength allowed was to parry, harass and thrust.

GERMAN CONTROL OF VITAL AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Indictment By Federal Grand Jury

LONDON: (By Cable).

A "Daily Express" reporter in New York cables:—

The United States Government on January 30 moved to smash the alleged German stranglehold on an important part of the American war inddstry.

With five other corporations and nine individuals Germany's colossal dye trust I. G. Farbenindustrie was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiring with certain American companies to control the production of magnesium, a vital commodity used in aircraft and other war material.

The Department of Justice said that intensive inquiry had unearthed "startling evidence" of German influence in American industries essential to national defence.

The alleged German control of magnesium had resulted, firstly in inadequate production of facilities, secondly, in the restriction and discouragement of production and thirdly, in unreasonably high artificial price levels.

Among others indicted were the Aluminium Company of America dominated by the Mellon Family interests, the Dow Chemical Company and two Farben officials, Herman Schmitz and Gustav Pistor.

Chitrakut Asthma Specific

Since the last Kojagari (autumn) full-moon all the full-moon nights are cloudy, which is an obstruction to the efficacy of the Chitrakut asthma specific. Numerous enquiries have been received whether this specific can be taken on any other full-moon than the Kojagari and Rash Purnimas prescribed for its use. We are glad to announce that this specific can be taken on the coming Dole Purnima (Holi 14/3/'41) night when we expect to have a clear moonlit night and the climate then will be like that of autumn.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Shyam-Ashram (Shama Dham, P.O. Chitrakut, Dt. Banda, U.P.), for the free distribution of the Chitrakut Sevashram Asthma specific free at Chitrakut on the Dole Purnima night. Those who are unable to attend personally are requested to correspond early with the manager.

FRACAS OCCURS WHILE TAZIA PROCESSION PASSES

JUBBULPORE. Feb. 8.

Communal disturbances resulting in injuries to a number of persons including a Circle Inspector of Police, and several constables occurred at Sohagpur, 120 miles from Jubbulpore in Hoshangabad District, yesterday.

It is stated that while a Tazia procession was passing a Hindu temple where the customary Hindu flags were flying, the processionists demanded the removal of the flags. This the Hindus refused to do. Though the police tried to avert a clash, a fracas ensued in which several persons were injured. Mr. Jagmohan Prasad Tewari, a Circle Inspector of Police is said to have received a serious injury.

The District Superintendent of Police has proceeded to the spot from Hoshangabad, with a posse of police and the situation is now said to be under control.

The Muslims, however, are reported to have refused to continue the procession and abandoned it.—A. P.

5 INJURED AT BARISAL

BARISAL, Feb. 8.

Four Hindus and one Muslim were removed to hospital with injuries sustained in a fracas that occurred in the Sadar Road this evening.

It is stated that when a Moharrum procession was passing through the Sadar Road, there was a clash between the processionists and some Hindus. Sticks and lathis are reported to have been used resulting in injuries to some passers-by. Some of the roadside shops and stalls are also reported to have been attacked.

On receipt of information the District Magistrate with a police force soon arrived on the spot and brought the situation under control. Hindu Sabha leaders were also on the spot, and cooperated with the authorities in restoring order.—A. P.

OVERHEAD WIRES CUT

To Facilitate Passing Of Tazia Procession

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

Several Akharas, carrying Mohurrum Tazias in processions towards the Karbala Tank for the final immersion ceremony, are squatting on the Lower Circular Road, in the vicinity of the Karbala, as a protest against the action of the Tramways Company in not cutting the overhead wires to allow unobstructed passage to the Karbala. The processionists alleged that these wires were newly constructed for an extension line and demand that they be temporarily removed.

Athough the license for these processions expired at 5 p. m., the processionists were squatting on the main thoroughfare with the Tazias in front of them long after 5 p. m.

(LATER)—The overhead wires having subsequently been removed, the Akharas with the Tazia processions passed on to the Karbala Tank, where the final ceremony of immersion took place late in the evening.

No other incident is reported from any quarter.—A. P.

How "Milan" Was Missed At Darbhanga

PATNA, Feb. 8.

Mohurram passed off peacefully in Bihar, except for a clash between two rival processions reported from Darbhanga, when the police had to restore order. Several arrests are reported to have been made.—A. P.

A United Press message from Patna on this subject says: "A riot broke out between two Akharas on the occasion of Moharrum, on Friday, when on the way for 'milan' performance at Katki Bazar in Darbhanga town. The 'milan' could not be performed owing to this trouble. It is reported several persons on both sides were injured. The timely arrival of police saved the situation from worsening."

Order Under Sec. 144 at Lakhimpur Kheri

LUCKNOW, Feb. 8.

A communal riot broke out yesterday at Lakhimpur Kheri over a Moharrum procession. It is reported that some persons were injured.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated there.

To-day, the town resumed its normal activities and no further trouble is reported. The situation is well under control.

The Provincial Congress Committee have deputed a Congress worker to obtain reliable information regarding the incident.—United Press.

5 Casualties In Trouble At Velugodu

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

One was killed and four injured as a result of police opening fire on a riotous mob at Velugodu (Kurnool District) last night, says a Nandikotkur message. It is reported that a riot broke out there, in connection with Moharrum celebrations, and the police made a lathi charge, in which some people were injured.

The mob pelted stones at the police who thereupon opened fire. The District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police hurried to the scene and restored order.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1941

New York, Feb 8

Previous closing	10.34
To-day's opening	10.33
Difference	—01
To day's closing	10.37
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May	Rs. 187
July/August	Rs. 191

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool, Feb 8

Previous closing	8.26
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 8

The New York cotton early showed somewhat easier tendency on increased offerings but later the demand soon improved on week-end trade calling.

Trading in March began at 10.33 i.e. one point lower than the last closing. After the early setback market displayed better tone on scattered trade and local buying under which March rose to 10.36. Subsequent trading was moderately active with March closing at 10.37.

The following are to day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

March (10.34/34) 10.33/33
May (10.33/33) 10.33/33
July (10.21/20) 10.20/19

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market :—

American March (8.29) closed
American May (8.32) closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.04) closed
Egyptian Giza May (11.03) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Feb 8

Castorseeds January February unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta February March (£18 9/16 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata March (£11 3/8 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£17 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee (£45) closed
Lightning (£40) closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 1/2 paid and value) closed
Forward January March (12 7/16d paid and buyers) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 1/4 buyers; £256 1/2 sellers. Quiet) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 8

Previous closing	4.03
To-day's opening	4.03

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 8

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb 8

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Feb 8

The following cable was received from London :—

Market is closed to-day

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 8

Spot (23 1/4d) closed
Forward (23 1/4d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 8

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 8

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/16 to 0-3 1/2) 0-3 3/16 to 0-3 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1 2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 8

There was no trading during the night session.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras, Feb 8

The local stock exchange remained steady. Cotton Mills came in for an increased turnover while Planting issues met with better inquiry. Sugars and Chemicals were firm and Paper issues remained steady.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day :

Mysore Spuns 7/6; Buckingham pref 189, 190; Sitarams 48/8; Vasantas 114/8; Metturs 130/8; Peninsulars 4/5; Mlamallay pref 24/4; Tropicals 18/12; Peermades 27/8; Vaikundams 8/2; Periakaramalai 17/12; Kalpettas 19, 19/4; Cochin Malabars 6/10; 6/11; Ayer Manis pref 100; Malankaras 34/9 small lot; Nilgiri Neerugundi 1/5; Travancore Rubbers 8/6; Mysore sugars 48/4; Jeypore Sugar pref 106/8; Travancore sugars 13/10; South Madras 1; Pref. 13/4; A V Thomas 15/4; Spencer ord 4/11; Mysore Chemicals 16/2, 15/15; Mettur Chemicals defd 2/11; do Debentures 106/8 small lot; Mysore Paper 14/2; Indian Steel Rolling ord 7/12, 7/14

London Stock Exchange

London : Feb. 7.

On the Stock Exchange sentiment which was early depressed on taxation uncertainties, sharply improved on the news of the capture of Benghazi. Widespread small losses generally were regained. Net gains were recorded in several sections of Industrials, including Textiles and Tobaccos. Oils improved, while Gilt-edged and South African Minings generally were unchanged on the day. Among foreign bonds Belgian 4 per cent continued to advance. Wall Street was dull and easy.—Reuter.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8th Feb., 1941 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.012 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.9 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.3 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 82.6 deg. (0.5 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 67.6 deg. (1.1 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 126 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 13 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8/2/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.3 deg. F. a mercary barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COOCH BEHAR LEGISLATURE

In order to give the Cooch Behar tenantry some immediate relief the Cooch Behar Legislative Council amended Sec. 65 of the Cooch Behar Tenancy Act and reduced the rate of interest on arrears of rent from 12 per cent per annum to 6 1/4 The whole Act will be taken up very soon for revision. Another Bill (the Cooch Behar Food Adulteration Bill) sponsored by the Chief Minister, Dewan Bahadur R. S. Naidu, was referred to a Select Committee by the House.

Supply Of Better Staple Cotton Likely To Be Insufficient

Bombay, Feb 6

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report :—

Another week of very small fluctuations has brought practically no change in the quotations in both New York and Liverpool. Reports from the Textile Industry in America are that activity if anything is increasing still further, but exports are still falling further behind. It is now estimated that so much cotton has now gone into the Loan that before the end of the season some cotton will have to be withdrawn. With this prospect ahead any decline in price must be of a temporary nature and cannot be of any magnitude. For those operators who desire to deal in New York, purchases in quiet markets for moderate profits seem to be indicated. In these days the Liverpool market is one which it is well to leave alone. With the decreasing supply position a decline is most unlikely but any substantial advance would be held in check by the Controller.

In Bombay we continue to have a very interesting market. During the week there has again been a very good demand for actual cotton and the basis for all staple styles has held steady to firm. With the greatly increased requirements of the Indian Mill Industry, combined with the export demand, it is becoming increasingly evident that our supply of better quality cotton is going to be insufficient. So far as we can see the only thing which would lead to a decline in basis would be a substantial advance in the price of the Broach contract. Whilst this may not come about in the immediate future, owing to the free movement of the crop which necessitates a certain amount of hedge selling most days, later in the year we are strongly of opinion that we shall see higher prices for Broach. The short supply of our higher qualities combined with the high price of such cotton must lead to a greater demand for the medium staple cottons, which can be had at present at a low price. There is no carryover of old crop Broach and the coming crop is smaller than that produced a year ago. So far as we can gather this shortage amounts to the best part of one lac of bales and the whole of last year's crop found a home during a period when Mill activity was much less than at present. That there is a demand for this cotton is demonstrated by the unusual premium which is now being paid for that small portion of the crop which so far has moved into the market Operators ought to realise that it is our short staple cottons which this season are feeling the draught owing to the smaller than normal export offtake, and much of this cotton is being hedged in the Broach contracts. The result is that these contracts do not truly reflect the value of the cotton which can be tendered.

During the week a considerable business has been reported in Uganda cotton at prices considerably lower than is warranted by the supply available to Indian spinners of cotton of this staple length. It is interesting to note that most of the buyers lately have been actual consumers and we consider they are acting wisely for as the season develops so must prices harden. In normal times spinners have alternative supplies from California but import permits are now almost unobtainable. Another alternative supply was Uppers cotton from Egypt but the present price of this variety for the time being is prohibitive.

FLIGHT FROM CURRENCY IN FRANCE

Vichy Government's Financial Troubles

London. (By Cable)

The Madrid correspondent of the "Daily Express" cables :

The ever increasing cost of public administration is causing serious concern to the Vichy Government and the Bank of France and is producing a flight from money.

The cost of the German army of occupation alone approaches £3,000,000 per day—at the old pre-war Franc exchange rate. The cost of government is very near the same figure.

France is therefore being ruined by war, without any foreign trade, with the country severed in half, with half of her food supplies requisitioned and with hundreds of factories taken over and working for the Germans.

This impoverished country has thus to find more than £5,000,000 a day or the—for her—gigantic total of £1,800,000,000 per year.

Inflation and excessive monetary depreciation appear bound to follow and yet the Government are totally unable to cut their expenditure, unable to exact tax payments and are forced to embark every day on costly schemes to deal with unemployment problems.

Yet they must endeavour to restar France's economic machinery. The result is that there is a universal flight from currency.

People are trying to invest all their ready money in something real—property or goods that will not lose their value.

I have just been told of a Paris business man who is making money by selling motor cars.

There is no petrol, car licences are issued only to a chosen few and the cars he sells have no wheels and no tyres—and they are not procurable in France now.

But people are anxious to buy such cars and store them up until the day when peace will come and with it, they presume, petrol, wheels, tyres and car licences.

And then they calculate that these cars will become saleable at immensely enhanced prices.

Speculators do not take delivery of the cars but leave them in store houses. They are never even sure that the Germans will not requisition them—though this is unlikely as the Germans have also little petrol, no wheels and no tyres for such tourist vehicles.

DO FASCISTS FEAR BRITISH INVASION OF SICILY?

Riots In Italian Cities Reported

LONDON : (By Cable).

The "Daily Mail" Radio Station reports : Mussolini has declared the whole of Sicily a war zone and placed it under Martial Law, according to Greek Press reports quoted by the Athens radio.

I Duce has made an inspection of the island and it is believed that considerable defence works are being carried out for fear of a British invasion, the report adds.

The Athens radio also quotes Geneva reports that riotings are still going on in Milan, Turin, Trieste and other Italian cities.

HINDUSTANI IN SIND

KARACHI, Feb. 7

A 20-day tour programme has been arranged for Kakasaheb Kalelkar, President of the All-India Rashtra-Bhasha Committee who is visiting Sind shortly to encourage the use of Hindustani as the National language of India.

Taking advantage of his visit a Provincial-Rashtra-Bhasha Conference is being convened at Hyderabad for Fbbruary 22 and subsequent days. To make the conference a success, two committees have been set up, which will enrole members and do propaganda work.—United Press.

Punjab Cycling Championship On March 1 & 2

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

A general meeting of the Punjab Cycling Association decided to hold the Punjab Cycling Championships on March 1 and 2. The following events will be competed for:—400-metre sprint, 400-metre time trial, 1,000-metre sprint, 1,000-metre time trial, 3,000-metre sprint, 10,000-metre race and 7 and 10-mile races.

The meetings decided to affiliate the Punjab Cycling Association with the National Cyclists Federation of India.—A. P.

Premier Of Burma Sees Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Hon. U. Saw, Premier of Burma, had an interview with the Viceroy to-day.

He left for Calcutta this evening.—A. P.

ANTI-MUSSOLINI CAMPAIGN

Organized By Italians In Egypt

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The news of the recent Italian defeat in Libya and Greece was received with great enthusiasm in Egypt and Arabia. An anti-Fascist procession with black flags, shouting slogans against Mussolini was organized by a large number of Italian settlers in Cairo. A new Party consisting of prominent Italians of Alexandria has been formed also to start a compaign against Mussolini and the Fascist Party. The Italian community in Egypt is nearly 60 thousand.

The Abyssinian students of the Al Azhar University have cabled to their Emperor Haile Sellasie expressing their loyalty towards their motherland and asking for a permission to join his army.

The Egyptian Ministers were suddenly summoned for a cabinet meeting where the latest situation, it is understood, was fully discussed. It is learnt that an order to call a large number of students and civilian youths to join the National Civic Guard will be issued very shortly and that the Government will request H. M. King Farouk to open the new Egypto-Iraqian Road connecting Cairo through Palestine and Transjordan with Baghdad.

It is stated in the local press that nearly seven thousand workers worked on this new road for the last 2 years and the road has cost £750,000.

10 million Turkish pounds have been sanctioned by the Turkish Government for defence purpose as an extra precautionary measure on account of present situation in the Balkans.

MAHASABHA ELECTION BOARD FOR TAMILNAD

MADRAS, Feb. 8

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Tamilnad Provincial Hindu Mahasabha was held this morning under the presidency of Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu. The Committee has appointed a Provisional Council of action in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Central Council of Action which met at Delhi on January 19 last.

In accordance with the policy and programme of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Working Committee of the Tamilnad Hindu Mahasabha has resolved to contest sets on all elected local bodies and legislatures falling vacant due to recent developments in the country and with a view to securing effective plan to carry out this programme, an Election Board for Tamilnad, has been appointed with Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri and Mr. P. R. Gopal Rao.

The General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has been requested by the Committee to constitute a Genaral Election Board to direct the activities of various Provincial Election Boards —United Press.

Mediation Conference Meets

TOKYO, Feb. 8.

The first meeting of the Mediation Conference on the Thai-French Indo-China Border Dispute, was held here, to-day, (Saturday) at the Japanese Foreign Ministers' official residence. After exchange of views, the meeting adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

On The Air

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Raja Bhau Deo. 5-20 Ashima Bannerjee. 5-30 Bhai Bura. 5-40 Hirabai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Indian Soldiers Abroad. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Shabd. 8 Hirabai: 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Bhai Nath. 8-40 Raja Bhau Deo. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Hanuman Prasad. 10 Bhai Bura. 10-10 Bhai Nath. 10-25 Thumri aur geet. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Lasya Nritya. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Chitrapat sangit. 9-45 R. N. Paradker. 10-30 Literary court martial. 11 Shiv Dayal Batish. 11-15 J. L. Ranade. 11-45 Leela Chitnis. 11-55 Air Quartet. 12-5 p.m. Gujarati bhajan. 12-15 Hirabai Barodekar. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Air Chorus. 1-10 Naghma. 1-20 Shiv Dayal Batish. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Susheela Ganu. 5-15 Instrumental Solo. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 R. N. Paradker. 5-50 Master Ratnakant. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Shiv Dayal Batish. 6-25 J. L. Ranade. 6-50 Jaltarang solo. 7 Bhajan and Khayal. 7-15 Songs from the screen. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Personality of Husain. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 C.-in-C.'s talk, (relay from Delhi). 8-45 Gujarati news-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Hertha Becker. 10-15 Yehudi Menuhin and the Paris Symphony orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Instrumental melodies. 8-15 Marathi bhavgeets. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Flute recital. 8-50 S. Ahmed. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Zere Khan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Samalji B. Pandya 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Master Ratnakant. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 J. L. Ranade. 8-15 String music. 8-25 Topic of Day. 8-30 Talyarkhan on Sports. 9 Hirabai Barodekar. 10 Mukhavate. 10-15 Shiv Dayal Batish. 10-25 R. N. Paradker. 10-35 The Bombay Radio Orchestra.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Listeners' requests. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Katha-o-Sur. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Vilayet Khan. 7-40 Benoy Goswami. 8-5 Kamalabala. 8-20 Naoratan Misra. 8-25 Kamalabala. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Towards victory. 4. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra

Hyderabad Programme

(411 m., 730 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-45 p.m. For children. Essay writing by Mr. M. Ali. "Discussion" by Mr. A. Ahmad. 7-45 Majalis in Hyderabad by Mr. S. Mohammad. 8 News in Urdu. 8-20 News in English.

B. B. C. Programme

16-30 News. 17-00 Weekly programme summary. 17-15 Records. 17-30 American commentary. 17-45 Donald Carswell Play: Count Albany—With Jean Cadell, Robert Farquharson and Denis Arundell. 18-15 Its All Accordeon: With Phil Green, Dennis Gomm, Sam Geldard, Compere Tony Ainslie. 18-30 News. 19-00 Music of Britain—Richard Dering, B.B.C. Singers—Section A. 19-30 Records; Hindustani programme on GSG and GSF. 20-00 Weekly programme summary. 20-15 Talk: The People of Britain. 20-30 In Town to-night. 21-00 Service, Baptist Church, Rev. Waddlow's address. 21-30 News.

ANOTHER NOVELIST "INDICTED."—To-day at 10-30 a.m., the third "accused" will face the might of the mike in the Gujarati Literary Trials. Celebrated as a novelist, Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai will be charged with having distorted historical facts for artistic purposes in his novel on the "Indian Mutiny."

On Monday, one of the scenes from the accused's play "Anjani" which will have also been discussed in the trial, will be enacted by Air artists. Another Gujarati feature will be "Bhramachari" (a bachelor) on Friday.

INDIAN MUSIC—This week's Indian 'firmament' is studded with such twinkling stars as Bai Hirabai Barodekar on Sunday. Bai Laxmi Bai from the court of Baroda State, on Tuesday and Roshanara Begum on Thursday. They are supported by Chandrabai Jambolikar on Wednesday and Jyotsna Bhole on Friday.

The male voices, not wishing to be outdone, will make a strong challenge with J. L. Ranade and Gururao Deshpande on Sunday and Monday respectively. On Thursday a session personality, Zohur Raja comes on the air followed by Panditrao Nagarkar of the Marathi stage on Friday.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Feb. 8.

The Pucca Cotton Market remained closed to-day, but the Mahajan Association was open for business. Prices for Broach A/M opened at Rs. 188/4 and were later quoted at Rs. 188. Prices recovered to Rs. 188/8 but business was very much restricted. The market closed at Rs. 188/4 at 3-15 p.m.

Foreign Cotton Markets

Bombay: Feb. 8.

The New York cotton market was quiet on Friday and easier overseas cables restrained operations. The market after opening at 2 pts lower for March settlement closed also 2 pts lower at 10.34.

Liverpool market was adversely affected by the announcement of the Controller asking mills to cut cotton production drastically.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Controller asking mills to cut cotton production drastically.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Feb. 7.

March	10.34
May	10.33
July	10.21
Middling Spot	10.89

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans: Feb. 7.

March	10.38
May	10.38
July	10.26
Middling Spot	10.13

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Feb. 7.

	10-55 a.m. Ranges.	Noon Call.
March	10.34	10.33
May	10.32	10.32
July	10.20	10.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: Feb. 7.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 22,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent ..Nil.
Day's exports to China & Japan 1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool: Feb. 7.

March	8.26
May	8.30
July	8.30
October	8.21
December	8.19
Middling Spot	8.56

11 a.m. QUOTATIONS

March	8.32

MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay: Feb. 8.

Both the City Stock Exchanges, Bullion Market and Groundnuts Markets were closed to-day.

LONDON SEEDS

London: Feb. 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/9 Feb/Mar quoted.
Wheat Barletta Russo not quoted.
Wheat South Australian 26 Feb/Mar quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

London: Feb. 7.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 12-7/16.

LONDON SILVER

London: Feb. 7.

Spot	23 1/4
Forward	23 1/4

LONDON GOLD

London: Feb. 7.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Feb. 7.

T T London in New York 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2, Madrid (official) 40.50, Montreal 4.43/4.47, Berne 17.30/17.40, Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Feb. 8.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment December Rs. 8/12 F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 14/4 to 14/8
Ready large grain Rs 14/9 to 15/11
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: Feb. 7.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 68
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	82 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	95 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	77 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	104 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	103 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	113 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	110 5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	8 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London register	81
National Bank of India	31 3/4

Yarn Market Dull And Featureless

Bombay: Feb. 5.

The yarn market has continued to remain dull and featureless through out the whole past week so far as Indian yarns are concerned and whilst prices have not undergone any material change, the undertone has remained rather quiet. Cotton prices remained very steady at the earlier part of the week but during the later part there has been some decline which has adversely affected the feeling in the yarn market to some extent and some of the weak holders have again been anxious to make sales of their holdings at some concession in prices if buyers are not forthcoming for a decent quantity. Reports from almost all important consuming districts are not yet encouraging and even Calcutta which was reported to be in a buying mood a few days back has again been keeping silent. Some of the Southern Indian mills have been able to make large sales of their yarns at very cheap and attractive prices during the last few days and it seems as if the buyers are now not willing to make any further purchases until their recent speculative holdings have been liquidated. There have been moderate enquiries from other markets for several Indian yarns, particularly for fine yarns, but prices offered by the sellers were found too high and therefore no business of importance has been possible during the week. As regards export markets, enquiries have increased during the last few days especially from Honkong, but only cheap priced goods have been finding a sale in that market. As regards Rangoon and various other markets, demand has continued to remain very slack and no business of importance has been possible for any of these important markets. Mills on the other hand have been yet adopting a rather firm attitude, probably due to steady cotton prices and also due to substantial orders received from Government as well as from Export markets both in cloth as well as in yarns. On the whole the market has remained quiet but steady and whilst much more will depend upon the course of the cotton prices in the next few days, the future tendency still remains uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS

No business has been possible in Manchester yarns owing to War.

JAPANESE & SHANGHAI YARNS

A further advance in prices all-round in Japanese as well as Shanghai yarns has taken place during the week with a firm undertone at the close. Scarcity is being increasingly felt in two-fold grey as well as bleached yarns and also in single yarns hitherto imported both from Japan as well as from Shanghai and prices have been going up almost every day. As regards mercerised yarns prices have improved further and speculative turnover has considerably increased during the week. At the close, however, a slight reaction has set in and prices have declined by quarter of an anna per lb. but the undertone has remained very steady. Fresh forward business with Japan as well as with Shangai is very difficult on account of much higher prices quoted by Japanese as well as Shanghai spinners and also due to unfavourable political situation. The future tendency is more hopeful.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Prices in artificial silk yarns as well as in Staple yarns have improved further during the week on account of improved demand from consuming centres all over the country as well as heavy buying by the local mills. Arrivals have decreased yet further and scarcity is being felt in some of the well-known styles both in bright as well as in dull-lustred yarns. Fresh forward business with Japan both in artificial silk yarns as well as in staple fibre yarns is getting increasingly difficult on account of much higher prices quoted by Japanese spinners and also due to very distant shipments offered by them. The future course of the market remains hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd. has increased further especially in 20-1/2s, and prices improved in the earlier part of the week to the extent of Rs. 4 per bale, but owing to some decline in cotton, in the later part of the week prices reacted to the extent of Rs. 2 per bale.

BERAR JOURNALISTS FORM ORGANISATION

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

A Journalists' Organisation has been formed at Amraoti with Mr. Bamangaonkar as President.

A resolution was passed at a meeting of Berar Journalists requesting the Government to give full discretion to the press regarding the publication of Gandhiji's statements and other satyagraha news and requesting the Chief Secretary to meet often the Berar journalists and to give them authentic information about Berar Administration.

CROP CONDITION IN BARODA STATE

The Information Officer, Hazur Office has issued the following Press Note:—

The report of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern circle comprising Mehsana and Amreli districts of the State for the month of December 1940 states that cold increased during the month. Severe cold was experienced in both the districts in the latter half of the month. There was no precipitation in either of the districts. Increased cold had an invigourating influence on all the rabi crops.

Cotton is nearing picking stage in Mehsana whereas in Amreli picking and ginning was in full swing. Irrigation to rabi crops and harvesting and threshing of kharif crops were the main operations attended everywhere. Cane crushing had been started at places in Amreli while planting of the same had commenced on Kodinar side.

1,74,000 lbs. of compost was collected at Jagudan, Deodarda, Amreli and other centres. There were 333 cartloads of compost and 371 of dirt manure collected, the removals being respectively 217 and 349 cart loads.

Juwar harvesting was done at Jagudan. In general wheat crop, the stand of Cawnpore 13 was the best.

In Amreli cotton picking was over. The growth of sugarcane, wheat, oats, lucerne and gram was good. Gram pods were ripening.

At Kodinar crop cutting tests of sugarcane taken during the month revealed an average yield per acre of 93,878 lbs. of cane, 56,501 lbs. of juice and 9,939 lbs. of gul, while the average yield per ton was respectively 42 lbs., 25 lbs., and 4 lbs.

MISS K P. MADON'S CONCERT

Miss Kharshed Piloo Madon, violin soloist in the concerts of Calcutta Symphony Orchestra, will give a recital at the Mazdaznan Hall, Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, to-morrow Saturday at 6-15 p.m.

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Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

ALL-INDIA FOOTBALL FEDERATION: A GREAT STEP FORWARD

By J. C. MAITRA

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the All-India Football Federation was held at the Brabourne Stadium last week. It is very gratifying to note that out of the thirteen affiliated associations, as many as eleven sent their representatives. If the members continue to evince such active interest, I have no doubt the future of Indian football is bright indeed. There are still some portions of the country like the Central Province, Orissa, Assam and Hyderabad State which are outside the jurisdiction of the A. I. F. F. It may be due to the fact that properly constituted controlling bodies do not exist in these areas. For various reasons, particularly due to the war, the Federation could not undertake the task of helping the formation of suitable organisations in them.

UNCULTIVATED AREAS

It is hoped that all these areas would take the initiative at an early date and form associations for the purpose of fostering and controlling Soccer within their own jurisdiction under the guidance of the A. I. F. F. It must be remembered that unless and until they have a strong and well-developed association, it will not be possible for them to improve the standard of the game rapidly. In order to get into closer contact with the other provinces they must join the Federation. It is for those who are interested in the game to get busy in the matter. I hope the inauguration of the Inter-Provincial Tournament will give them the necessary impetus.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TOURNEY

The most far-reaching decision of the session was in regard to the Inter-Provincial Tournament. The W. I. F. A. was expected to start it last year. But owing to its precarious financial condition, coupled with the dangerous international situation, it could not undertake the responsibility for its running. At that time the idea was to invite all the affiliated associations to send a representative side to participate in the tournament in Bombay, as the Indian Hockey Federation did in the case of hockey. The W.I.F.A. was not prepared to risk the expenses involved and the associations themselves were not willing to shoulder the responsibility on their own accounts.

ON LINES OF RANJI TROPHY

The Federation has done well to follow the lines of the Ranji Trophy rather than those of the Hockey Tournament. By dividing the country into four Zones and planning to have the preliminary matches within each zone, they have made sensible economy in respect of time and money. Just imagine a team travelling all the way from Peshawar to Bombay or Calcutta to be knocked out in the first round! Is it not an useless expense of time and money? Under the new plan, the N.-W.F.P. will have to conquer first the teams within its own zone and then the winners of the 'B' zone to qualify for the final. While the preliminary matches in each zone will be played within its own area the Inter-Zone semi-final for the above will be staged this year at Delhi.

LOCAL INTEREST

Apart from saving money and time, it will help to create interest in each area. It will also stop migration of players from one province to another. At any rate, it will be greatly minimised. At the present moment many players go to Calcutta, because they do not get as much good game as they want in their own province. Of course, there are other reasons also for their regular visits to the Eastern Capital. I need not mention them here. Those who are really anxious for a good game will have it in plenty in this tournament. There will be a lot of impetus too for improving one's game. With the desire to uphold the prestige of one's own province everybody will try to better the others.

NON-COMMUNAL

Like the Ranji Trophy the tournament will be played on non-communal lines. Representatives of all communities, selected purely on merits, will don the colours of each province. There will be no water-tight compartment for Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs, or Christians. And that is the most welcome aspect of this competition. When our country is being torn asunder by communal rivalries and jealousies, it needs the highest sense of our sportsmanship to rise above its pettiness. I heartily congratulate the Federation for taking this step in the right direction. It is bound to make the country's future as well as the future of Indian football bright.

SANTOSH MEMORIAL

In the fitness of things the trophy for this tournament will be the Santosh Memorial Cup, presented by the Indian Football Association of Calcutta. It will be remembered the late Maharaja of Santosh was the President of the I.F.A. for a number of years till his death a couple of years ago. He mooted the idea of forming a Federation under the wings of the I.F.A. He was much misunderstood for his efforts at the time. However, out of the turmoil rose the present controlling body for India. There was a proposal to associate the name of the late Mr. A. C. Hinrichs, the late President of the W.I.F.A., with this trophy, as he had also taken a keen interest in the formation of the All-India body. But this could not be done as some of Mr. Hinrichs' friends preferred to have a separate trophy for him.

HOPES OF SUCCESS

Let us fervently hope the Inter-Provincial Tournament, which will be inaugurated by the end of March next, will meet with resounding success. The Federation has taken every precaution to see its smooth running. The four gentlemen it has appointed to conduct the competition in collaboration with the Officers of the Federation are experienced men and may be depended on to manage their own zones satisfactorily. Bombay will now have an opportunity of measuring her strength with other provinces on territorial basis. I have every hope the W.I.F.A. will spare no pains to uphold the prestige of Western India.

RULE 33 AGAIN!

Another important decision made by the A.I.F.F. was in regard to the most controversial Rule 33. The rule had left some loopholes which were detected in its working last year. The rule has therefore been amended as follows:—

"Every player shall be registered annually with a Member of the All-India Football Federation within whose jurisdiction he has been in continuous residence for a period of not less than six months preceding the date of his registration and in accordance with the rules of registration laid down by the Member concerned,

INTER-PROVINCIAL TRANSFERS

provided that in case of a genuine change of residence within the period of six months specified above transfers may be allowed at the discretion of the All-India Football Federation Sub-Committee on the submission of full particulars to the A.I.F.F."

"No one who is not thus registered shall be eligible to play in any tournament organised by any Member of the Federation."

It should be noted from the above that a player has to reside at a place for six months before he can be registered with the controlling body of that area.

PREVENTION OF MIGRATION.

This is expected to prevent migration of players from one province to another during the football season. It is an open secret that many players go to Calcutta from different parts of the country as much in quest of football as of gold. There have been almost open breaches of the amateur rule, but no action could be taken either against the players or the clubs concerned. I do not think the amended rule will stop migration or sham-amateurism altogether. All those who are living mainly on football, will stay at their favourite resort all throughout the year. And the clubs patronising them will see to their maintenance during the off-season!

FINANCIAL POSITION

During the year under review, there was nothing worthy of mention. The only gratifying feature of the Annual Report is the gradual stabilisation of the Federation. With Mr. Moir as President and Mr. E. J. Turner as Honorary Secretary who have been re-elected for another year, the Federation is bound to make steady progress. The A.I.F.F. is highly indebted to Mr. P. Gupta, the Honorary Treasurer, for placing the Federation on a sound financial footing. It boasts of a credit balance of nearly ten thousand rupees. But on the year's working the Federation suffered a small loss of about Rs. 116. I do not think it will be at all difficult to make up this deficit during the current year. As a matter of fact, if the Capitation Fees are fully realised, the Accounts will be evenly balanced.

A SUGGESTION

It is, however, necessary to find out new sources of income which will strengthen the financial position of the A.I.F.F. As the Honorary Treasurer was unable to attend the meeting owing to ill-health he could not submit his proposals for improving the income of the Federation. It is hoped that he will do so when he gets better and see to it that the All-India body grows stronger and stronger financially in the years to come. The only suggestion I would make to the A.I.F.F. at present is that they should catalogue the All-India and provincial tournaments in their annual reports, so that the public should know their existence and importance. It will also be of help to them if they are told when and where they are held.

ROY ON MISSION OF RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Out To Mobilise Indian Masses In Fight Against Fascism

TENNALI, Feb. 8.

The Radical Democratic Party is determined to mobilise the Indian masses to take due share in the fight against Fascism, declared Mr. M. N. Roy, presiding over the Andhra Provincial Conference of the Radical Democratic Party held here to-day.

Mr. Roy declared that Fascist victory in this twentieth century would be something like the overthrow of the Roman Empire by the northern barbarians."

"A Fascist victory will mean a great set-back for human progress. The misfortune will not remain limited to Europe. The avowed intention of the Fascists is to establish their new order over whole of the World. Therefore, no one can be indifferent to the development and ultimate outcome of this titanic struggle, and yet claim to be an advocate of freedom and progress. Yet, the Indian nationalist movement not only refuses to help defeat of Fascism, but is actually trying to resist India making her contribution to that purpose.

"Notwithstanding this unfortunate and ill-advised policy, the fact remains that the future of India will depend on the future of the world. The ideals of the Indian nationalist movement cannot possibly be attained if the Fascists can establish their "new order" in Europe and consequently in the whole of the world. In this situation the rise of the Radical Democratic Party is a necessity.—A. P.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Fugitives Competition You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Fugitives Competition. 9/2/'41.	
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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

PATRIOTIC NOTE IN TELUGU POETRY

(Continued from Page 7)

Andhra Empire in the pre-Christian era, the poet chose great historical incidents and infused the dry bones of history with throbbing life. The poem on Gowtamiputra Satakarni, describing the historical march of the Emperor to subjugate the hostile Sakas, and the poem 'Vegikshetra,' a masterpiece which has no parallel for soaring into inaginative heights and vigour of expression, deserve special mention. A noble vista of great events rushes to the fancy of the poet and makes him feel that there is a volume of history in every inch of this land. He sings in 'Vegikshetra':

"Here where I tread the soil with my feet, what great king must have dispensed justice from the Seat of Judgment!

Here in these fields which my eyes scan, what heroes must have been trained!

This very wind that blows on my limbs, what hoary fragrance it must have inherited!

In this void that encircles me, what echoes of great sacrifices must have rung!

Here in this sacred hand which is all a voice in praise of our unknown past, I stand with chains on my hands. The Andhra in me makes me tremble at the colossal change."

How history is transformed into poetry by Viswanatha Satyanarayana may be illustrated from two poems in 'Andhra Prasasti' King Madhava Varma about 350 A. D. was the ruler of Bezwada. History has no place for him, for he neither waged wars nor revelled in aggrandisement. He was justice incarnate. One day the King's son drove rashly in the streets in a new chariot to which were harnessed fiery steeds. The son of a poor old woman was run over by the chariot of the Prince, and died on the spot. The old woman entered the audience hall of the King and sobbed out her sad story. The King commanded his ministers and legal advisers to go into the case and pronounce judgment. They declared the highest penalty of law. The great King ordered the death of the Prince, which order was executed. Justice is merciless, but the heart of the great King broke at the loss of the only son. That day the gods sent a shower of gold, in the land of the King, for his love of justice. The poem 'Yama Damstrika' (the cruel tusk of Yama) describes in a picturesque manner the great qualities of generalship of Ramaraya, the hero of Vizianagar. Once Ramaraya laid siege to the fort of Kalyan. The siege was long and terrible. Victory receded into the background and the soldiers of Vizianagar were losing heart. Then the great hero dramatically turned the scales. He threw his sword, the 'Yama Damstrika', over the walls into the fort, and asked his soldiers whether they could recover it. There was a great bustle and stir in the camp of Vizianagar. They made a desperate sally, and captured the fort!

Vedula Satyanarayana

The poem 'Kanksha' of Vedula Satyanarayana has a refreshing candour and honied cadence about it, and ranks amongst the masterpieces of its kind. Vedula Satyanarayana is a consummate master of diction, and the compound is as flexible a material with him as the earth with the potter. The 'Kanksha' touches caressingly the heart, like the rhythmic waves of the ocean on the shore. It is the trumpet call against slavery and bondage in every form. He proclaims:

"I cannot live for a moment the thrice-miserable life which can acquiesce in the bolstered up superiority of the rich on earth, who, growing fat on the flesh and blood of the poor, are yet miserably poor in the quality of mercy; a life which can tolerate the tyranny of stone images which, in the name of God, foster religious fanaticism.

"I would rather be a flower, blossoming on the sacred soil of the grave of the immortal souls who sacrificed their precious lives in the cause of their country, who preferred noble death to the miserable life of slavery. I would live and die that flower, filling the air with fragrance."

The poet has an utter abhorrence of the chains of slavery that bind man down in present society. The pleasures of art and the dreams of love he would spurn equally, when these are associated with social and political thraldom.

Is There A Formula For Sino-Japanese Peace?

(Continued From Page 2)

mula will have to be found in those international agreements which must come after the present world war has been fought to some sort of a finish. In fairness to Japan, be it added, the formula should include economic preferences for Japan in trade with China because of the proximity of these two countries and their abilities to help each other. The mutual relations between Canada and the United States are a suggestion pattern. But, so far as we can now see, this formula must be honestly based on the independence of China and her freedom to develop her own life without military duress from Japan. Any formula for peace between China and Japan which does not include this safe-guard for China will mean that war will break out again between these two countries to the disturbance of other nationals as well as themselves.

Meanwhile there is suffering in China beyond measure. More Chinese than the total population of Poland and Holland and Norway and Belgium have been driven from their homes by the war. Over fifty million Chinese have gone like the refugees who recently flooded the highways of the Low Countries of Europe and northern France. Millions have crept back to ruins and ashes where once were their homes. Millions are on the verge of starvation as will be millions in Europe before another year is over.

American relief through the Church Committee for China Relief has brought help and hope to hundreds of thousands of these hapless people. Despite the continued selling of octane gas and scrap-iron by Americans for the bombing of Chinese cities Americans still are regarded as some of China's best friends.

GET 'THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING

says Father Kruschen. Life is what your stomach makes it! How can you expect to keep smiling, to look or feel your best, when constipation is spreading poisons through your system? When your kidneys are slowed up in passing poisons out of your body? Take a look at Father Kruschen. Always full of life. Always sees the bright side of things. A young man still, in spite of his years. And why? Because he takes Kruschen Salts. Kruschen Salts keep his stomach acting regularly, his liver and kidneys working properly. It's so easy. Take 'the little daily dose' in your early morning cup of tea. Goodbye to lie-abed feelings, bad temper, early evening lassitude! You'll have "that Kruschen feeling" instead.

Kruschen Salts is taken by millions of people throughout the world. Why shouldn't you join that happy band? Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day, and start to-morrow morning.

READ HOW THIS BOMBAY MAN KNOCKED TEN YEARS OFF HIS AGE:—

Constipation Ended, Rheumatism Gone —He feels 20 Years Younger. "*Having taken Kruschen Salts regularly for six months, I should like to be able to proclaim its excellence and beneficial results from the housetops. Although for seven years I suffered continually from constipation, dizziness, rheumatism and backache, I am now as fit as I was 20 years ago. I am 65, and have never felt so well.*" A. P., *Matunga, Bombay.*

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

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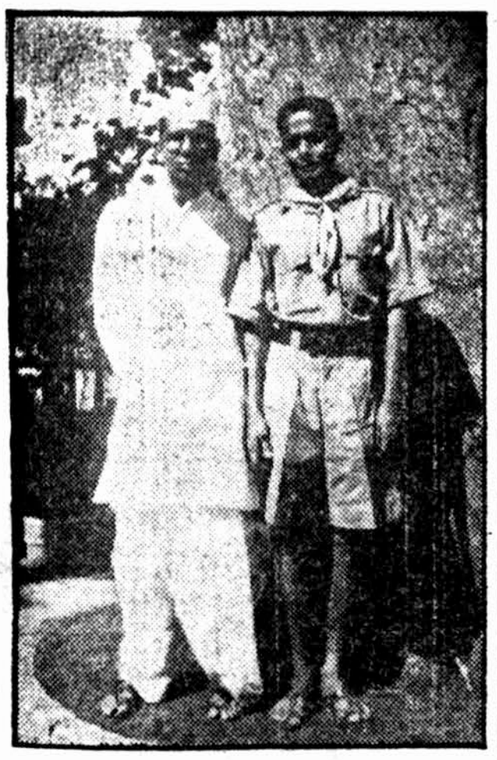


Shri. Vaidyanathan (right) and Bro. Rasik F. Shah (left), Vice-President and General Secretary of the Bellasis Road Branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,
Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association—immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Boys and girls helped each other in cooking their own food on January 26, when they ate it together with their Harijan brethren.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Bombay Central (Bellasis Road) Balkan-ji-Bari had an excellent function on January 26. The General Secretary of the Branch, Bro. Rasik F. Shah, is an enthusiastic young man and does the work so thoroughly well. To help him there is Mr. Vaidyanathan, Vice-President, who is also Scouter of the Fellowship School Scouts Troop. I offer my congratulations to both of them.

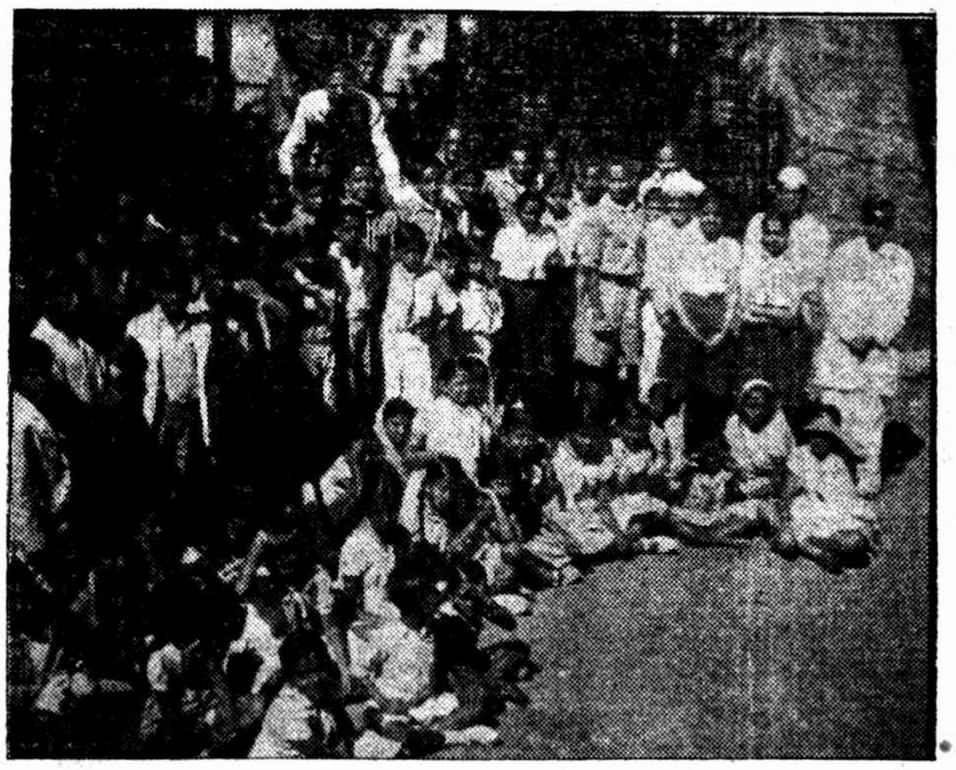
You know, these Bellasis Road Balkan-ji-Bari children are Harijan boys and girls. And, you see, these Fellowship School Scouts go at the centre every Saturday afternoon to help Bro. Rasik Shah as volunteers. Naturally both the parties, the Fellowship School Scouts and the Balkan-ji-Bari children have formed attachments with each other.

On January 26, the Fellowship School Scouts invited their Harijan brethren of the Bellasis Road Balkan-ji-Bari to pass the day with them. They played games together at the Gowalia Tank Maidan prepared the food with their own hands and sat down to eat it together. To see them carry on this programme hand in hand was a joy.

For affording me this joy, I am indebted to Bro. Rasik and Shri Vaidyanathan, who very kindly invited me also that day, to join them in their programme. The food reminded me of my young days, when as Scouts we used to cook our food ourselves, and whether it was half-cooked or overcooked, contained more salt or no salt, we relished it all right.

The food served to meet this function, however, was, indeed, very good, and it made me so happy..... I expressed this at the children's meeting which was arranged soon after we had taken our food. It was a pleasure to meet those boys and girls and speak to them. I do hope we shall have more opportunities to meet each other now and again.

Thus, don't you agree with me, the caste problem, which has made our country feel ashamed before the world, will by itself go away?—For, when children of all castes and creeds play together and eat together, they are bound to retain their friendships even when they grow old. Let Balkan-ji-Bari help little by little to bring in reality the great brotherhood of which India is yearning for today!



A group photograph of the Fellowship School Scouts and Bellassis Road Harijan children of the Balkan-ji-Bari who passed the day in company of one another on January 26.

* * * *

The Cat's Tea Party

FIVE little pussycats invited out to tea.
Cried, "Mother let us go, oh do! for good will surely be!
We'll wear our bits and hold our things as you have shown us—
Spoon in right paws, cups in left.
We'll always say "yes, if you please" and make a pretty bow.
"Then go my darling children" said the happy mother cat.
The five little pussycats went out that night to tea,
Their heads were smooth and glossy,
They held their things as they had learned
With snowy bibs they were a pretty sight
But alas! for manners beautiful,
And coats as soft as silk,
The moment that the little kits were asked to take some milk.
They dropped their spoons, and oh what do you think?
They put their noses in the cups and all began to drink
Yes! every naughty little kit set up a "meow" for more.
They knocked the tea cups over,
And scampered through the door!

Do You Know?

That no bird possesses the power to fly back?

That a giant thermometer, 7 1|2 ft. high and 6 1|2 ft. broad, has been placed on the tower of the German Museum?

That the oldest tree in the world is in the island of St. Vincent? It is a dragon tree to which 5,000 years are ascribed.

That the highest bridge in the world is the railway bridge that crosses the gorge of the Zambezi just below the famous Victoria Falls in South Africa. It is 400 ft. above the water.

That the camel is the only animal that cannot swim. As soon as its feet touch the water of stream it turns on its sides and makes no effort to save himself from drowning.

* * * *

Why, When, What?

Why couldn't the farmer find the hen's egg?—Because the hen had mislaid it.

When does a bit of wood become a creature?—When it has been made into a bat.

When is pie like a famous poet—When it is browning.

Why did the fly fly—Because the spider spied her.

Why is an author a queer animal?—Because his tale comes out of his head.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children forgot their castes and creeds; They cooked their own food and ate in each others' company—This will be a happy memory for them all.

A Page For Women

When Poverty Comes In At The Door Love Makes A Flying Leap And Breaks Its Neck

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine:

I am nineteen and madly in love with a young man, who is jobless. He works in spots .. but when he is working he makes good money. being a machinist. The only trouble is, he is laid off so often that he can't depend upon his job and it is getting on his nerves. Do you think it would be safe to marry under these circumstances? He makes two hundred rupees a month when things are good. He says he doesn't want to marry until he has a steady job. And I say, if he really loves me he would make an effort to get a steady job or marry me anyway. I love him very much. And he respects me.—MAMIE.

* * * *

Well, Mamie, you seem to have a young man with a head on his shoulders. For love without a steady income is like a beautiful dress over ragged lingerie. It may seem charming, but it doesn't feel good inside.

I think you should be patient or else urge your boy friend to find some different kind of work that is more reliable.

Naturally his work is something in the nature of free lancing .. and free lancing in any profession or business is only for geniuses who have something unique to offer large numbers of employers

If you really care about him, urge him to study his field and make himself so very much more proficient so that his employer will feel himself fortunate to have so able a chap about. This is an age of specialization. And the only men and women who can really make good are those who can do one thing, at least .... better than anyone else. You and he might look over the field together. If you interest yourself in what he is trying to do, you will find him responding to your suggestions. Most men secretly wish their women did know a little about their businesses, outside of their financial interest in them.

But I certainly would not marry until things were smoother. You think now that marriage is sufficient. but even the warmest love will not warm a cold home and the tenderest caresses will never take the place of beefsteak ..or even stew and Coffee.

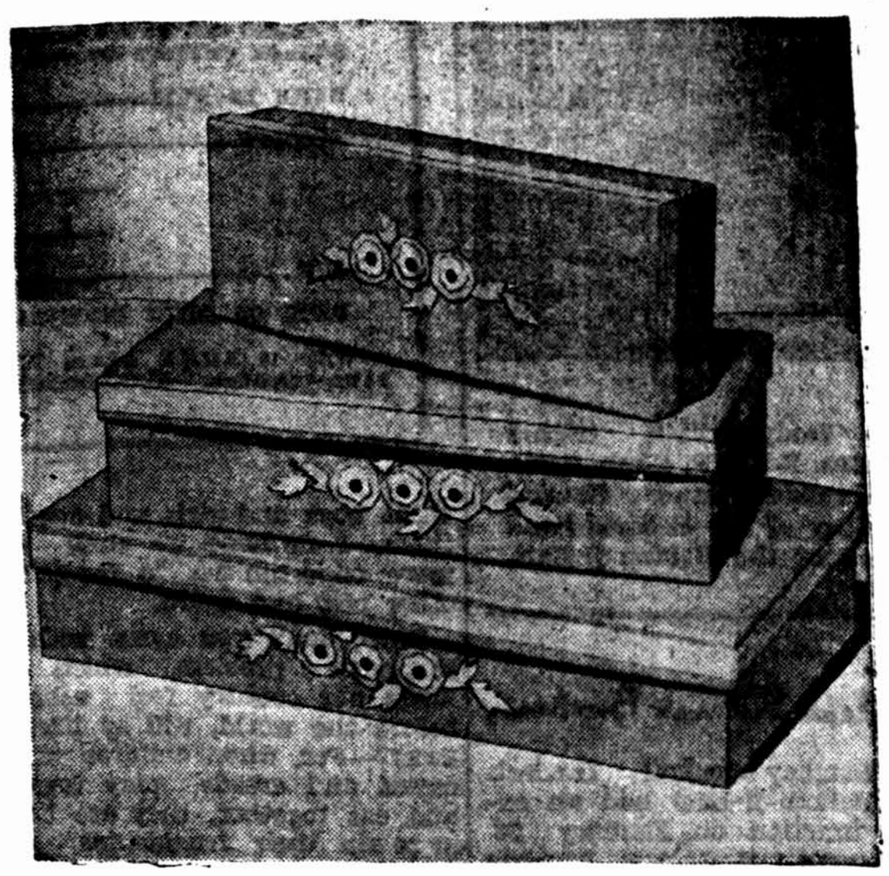
People stick to each other thick and thin, it is true. But it is still inadvisable to put love to too great a test. Besides, there are definite psychological reasons why marrying without a job invariably fails.

Men (the right sort) have a protective instinct towards the women they love. Ever since the first cave man went out and slew an animal, slung it over his shoulder.... and coming into the cave, growled through his beard, "Wifey, see what papa has brought home," men have enjoyed returning with the bacon. It is a heritage of their masculinity, just as your figure and skin are a heritage of your femininity.....or your inclination to nurse and pet people .. when they are ill.

The man out of work is compelled to see his family in want, and this is not only physically distressing .. but it depresses his entire ego. He feels as though his masculinity has been assailed. Your young man evidently wants to give you things you may not be able to have now. For just as every little girl dreams of having a Prince Charming gallop to her door and carry her off to his castle .. so does every youth dream of being THAT Prince Charming .. and if he can't afford a castle .. well he at least wants to be sure of a three-room flat with a gas stove. He'll just have to work it out .. but if he wants you, trust him. He will.

(COPYRIGHT)

LOOK TO YOUR BOXES



HOW can a box be more than a box? When it is decorated to be a lovely container. Make your boxes worthy of the gifts they hold by covering them and appliqueing a gay floral design. Even the boxes kept in closets and elsewhere about the house can stand brightening up.

Official: "All that is required now, Madam, is for some responsible person to guarantee your identity."

"My friend will do that."

"Hum! I'm afraid I don't know her."

"Oh, that's all right. I'll introduce you."

How to win that most prized possession ..a beautiful Complexion

DO YOU sometimes wonder how other women *happen* to be blessed with a beautiful complexion —the kind of complexion that invites romance and makes life worth while?

It is all so easy. Each night erase the cares of the day from your skin with Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream removes every trace of clogging dirt from the pores and day by day leaves your skin softer and smoother.

But a beautiful skin needs protection. To guard your complexion against the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust, use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream. This delicately perfumed cream, though absolutely invisible, cleverly hides little skin blemishes and makes your complexion young looking and lovely. Your make-up goes on smoother—it remains fresh and enchanting longer.

Get a jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Vanishing Cream today. Your skin will take on a new beauty that will delight you and be the envy of other women.

Other Famous
Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Skin Lotion— *A refreshing astringent that stimulates circulation and removes excessive oiliness.*

Perfect Face Powder— *Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D68-I

Stamp Collectors' Corner

The European War has eradicated many nations and disrupted others to the point where no one can predict their status from day to day, but at least one country seems to be in a position to carry on established traditions undaunted by the dictators' iron fists. Switzerland, provides a rare and shining example of the little freedom left in Europe by releasing plans for an annual and traditional philatelic event. Almost nowhere else is the future sufficiently predictable to allow such chronicling, and the flood of charity issues which usually dominates the stamp world at this time of the year will be woefully meagre this winter. The Swiss "Pro Juventute" set, a Christmas—tide presentation, has appeared every year since 1915. A single charity stamp was released in 1913 "For the Children". No such item appeared in 1914, but the following year the tradition was established and has continued without a break. Frequently the set has served the double purpose of raising money for under-privileged children, and honouring Swiss philanthropists or educators of the past. Other sets have called attention to the different Swiss cantons. This year's release combines features of both ideas.

The personality introduced in the forthcoming "Pro Juventute" sea to be released December 1st will be Gottfried Keller, poet and novelist, who was born in Zurich on July 19th, 1819 and died there in 1890. His portrait will be used for the 5 plus 5 centime stamp.

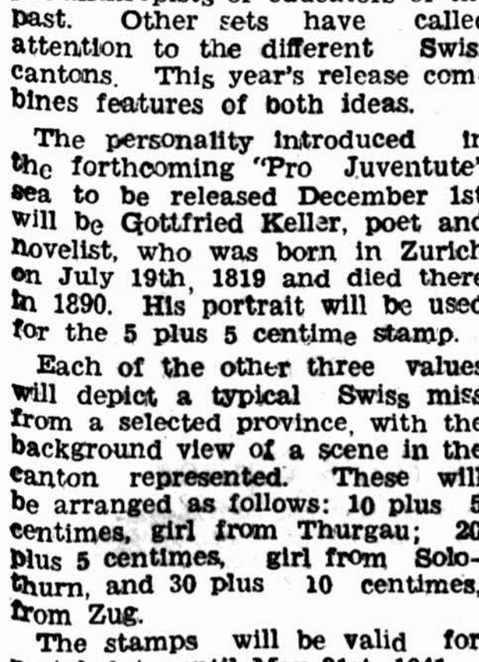
Each of the other three values will depict a typical Swiss miss from a selected province, with the background view of a scene in the canton represented. These will be arranged as follows: 10 plus 5 centimes, girl from Thurgau; 20 plus 5 centimes, girl from Solothurn, and 30 plus 10 centimes, from Zug.

The stamps will be valid for postal duty until May 31st. 1941.

Another Census Set

Census taking apparently being the order of the day for philatelic honour, Brazil joins the countries who have recently released postage paper for this purpose and announces the near-future release of an extensive set calling attention to a national census. The designs of the stamps will be devoted to Brazil's progress in industry and agriculture. There will be a total of eighteen values to the series, according to present plans, only six of which have had designs definitely assigned to them. The 400 reis will carry the inscription "Trigo" (Wheat) and will picture an agricultural scene. "Petroleo" on the 700r will be marked with a view of oil wells; a labourer carrying a torch, with a background of mills will carry out the theme of "Siderirgia" (Steel) on the 1,200r. "Commercio" on the 2,000r will be exemplified by a view of a busy port and the 50,000 is to be devoted to honouring thr "Exercito e Marinha" (Army and Navy) with a presentation of a statue, a mounted soldier, airplanes, and the Brazilian emblem. Signifying "Estado Novo" (The New State), the 10,000r will carry a portrait of President Vargas above an open book. A background of planes and buildings completes the design.

Other values announced, but for which no designs have been designated will be: 10r, 20r, 50r, 100r, 200r, 300r, 500r , 1,000r, 5,000r, 10,000r and 20,000r.



Solicitor: "Why do you want a divorce."

Fair Client: "Good gracious! Because I'm married of course."

The Dauntless Swiss

BY MURIEL NISSEN

Portuguese Exposition Honoured

To commemorate the Portuguese World Exposition of 1940, a special stamp has been released by Portugal with a value of 10 escudos. Printed in violet-brown, the item presents a general view of the exposition grounds.

Latin America's Who's Who

The Stamp Section of the Pan-American Union has announced plans for the presentation of a series of booklets to form a "Who's Who on the Postage Stamps of Latin America." So many portraits appear on stamps of these republics with, as a rule, very little information forthcoming concerning these honoured personalities, that the proposed work has been planned to satisfy the curiosity of stamp-collectors. The project will be released sectionally, country by country, at a cost to collectors of 10 cents per country. Alphabetical sequence will be followed, with Argentina and Bolivia being the first countries to be presented. These two booklets are due to appear this month and orders for them may be sent to the Latin-American Stamp Section, Pan American Union, Washington. D. C.

1941 Promises

Among the countries who are announcing new stamp sets for 1941 are San Marino, with the promise of new postage, airmail and special delivery items, and Hungary, from whence is scheduled a new regular postage series.

Red Cross Stamp From Yugoslavia

The work of the Red Cross Society in Yugoslavia is honoured on a new stamp from the Balkan State. The stamp has a value of 0.50 dinar and is printed in blue-green. It pictures a nurse attending a wounded soldier on a battlefield.

Russian Designs Designated

The elaborate extensive Russian set to be issued shortly in honour of the All-Union Agricultural Fair of 1940 will present seventeen items with the designs depicting pavilions of the Soviet republics at the exposition, arranged as follows: 10 kopecs, Volga; 15k, Far East; 30k, Three Central Regions; 30k, Ukraine; 30k, Byelorussian Republic; 30k, Azerbaijan; 30k, Georgia; 30k, Armenia; 30k, Uzbek, 30k, Turkoman; 30k, Tadjik; 30k, Kirghiz; 30k, Kazakh; 30k, Karelian-Finnish; 30k, Main pavilion at Fair; 60k, Mechanization Hall with Statue of Lenin. The use of a new process will permit the reproduction of these buildings in their natural colours.

Provisionals From Morocco

Two provisional stamps have been created for use in British post-offices in Morocco by the overprinting of two stamps of Great Britain. The 4 pence gray of the current King George VI series is surcharged, "Morocco-Agencies-40-centimos", and the current 7 pence green has been converted to a 70 centimos value by overprinting.

Stamp Teasers

1. The picture of a stock exchange is shown on what stamp?
2. President Marroquin was the leader of what country, whose postage paper portrays him?
3. A Grand Staircase is the feature of what stamp design?
4. What stamp shows a peasant carrying a tray of fruit?
5. What athletic design presents a woman runner?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A dolphin is pictured on a 1938 stamp of Cayman Islands.
2. A Hungarian stamp of 1923 presents a scene showing lariat throwing.
3. Kegon Falls is in Japan, and appears on a National Parks Stamp of Nippon issued in 1939.
4. The execution at Cartagena of Francisco Jose Caldas, astronomer and revolutionary leader, is shown on a 1910 stamp of the Colombian Republic.
5. A vocational school is pictured on a 1919 stamp of Guatemala.

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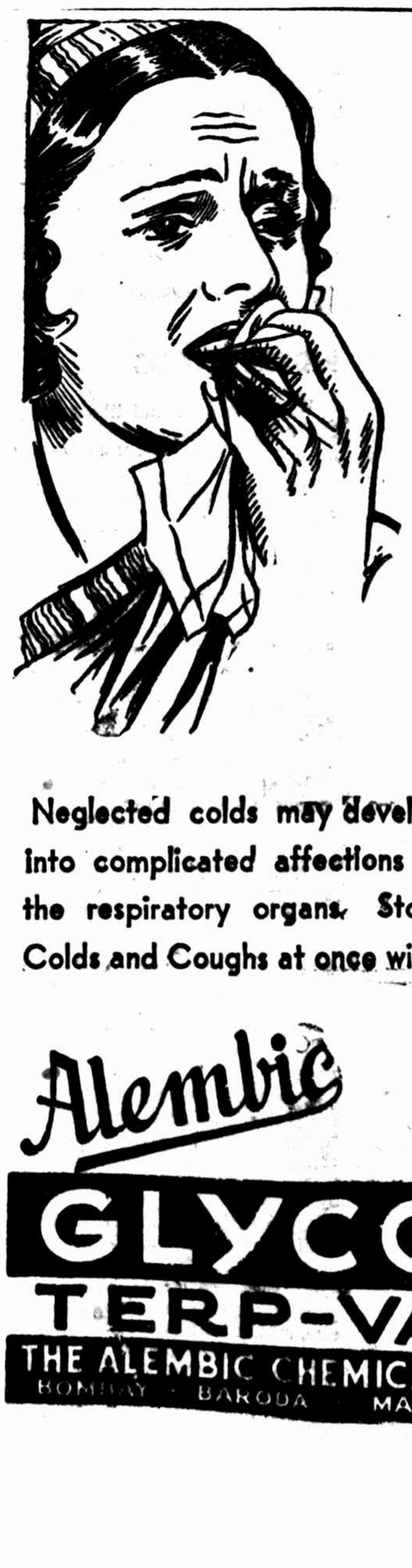


PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39)

Math Lessons

PRICE OF CHICKS

A FARMER sent his three daughters to market with chicks to sell. To the first he gave 50; to the second, 30, and to the third, 10. They were each instructed to sell them at the same price and to bring home the same amount of money. Can you tell the price at which the chicks were sold, and how much money each brought home?

* * *

PRICE OF LAMB

A FARMER paid $72 for a certain number of promising lambs. Had he been able to reduce the price another dollar per head, he would have obtained six more lambs for his money. Can you tell how many lambs he bought and what was the cost per head?

* * *

HOW HIGH UP?

THIS is a question about poles and ropes, though brain and not brawn is required to solve it. Given two poles, one 90 feet high and the other 78, with ropes stretched respectively from the top of one pole to the bottom of the other, can you tell how high from the ground the two ropes will cross?

* * * *

PROBLEM OF PRIZES

AT a small party where there were five guests, door prizes were to be given out at the end. Ten counters, having the numbers one to ten, inclusive, were put into a bag, and Henry, Eileen, Bill, Mabel and Lily drew out two counters each. The sum of the two numbers drawn in each case was: Harry, 16; Eileen, 11; Bill, 4; Mabel, 17; Lily, 7. Can you tell what counters were actually drawn in each case?

* * *

HOW OLD WERE THEY?

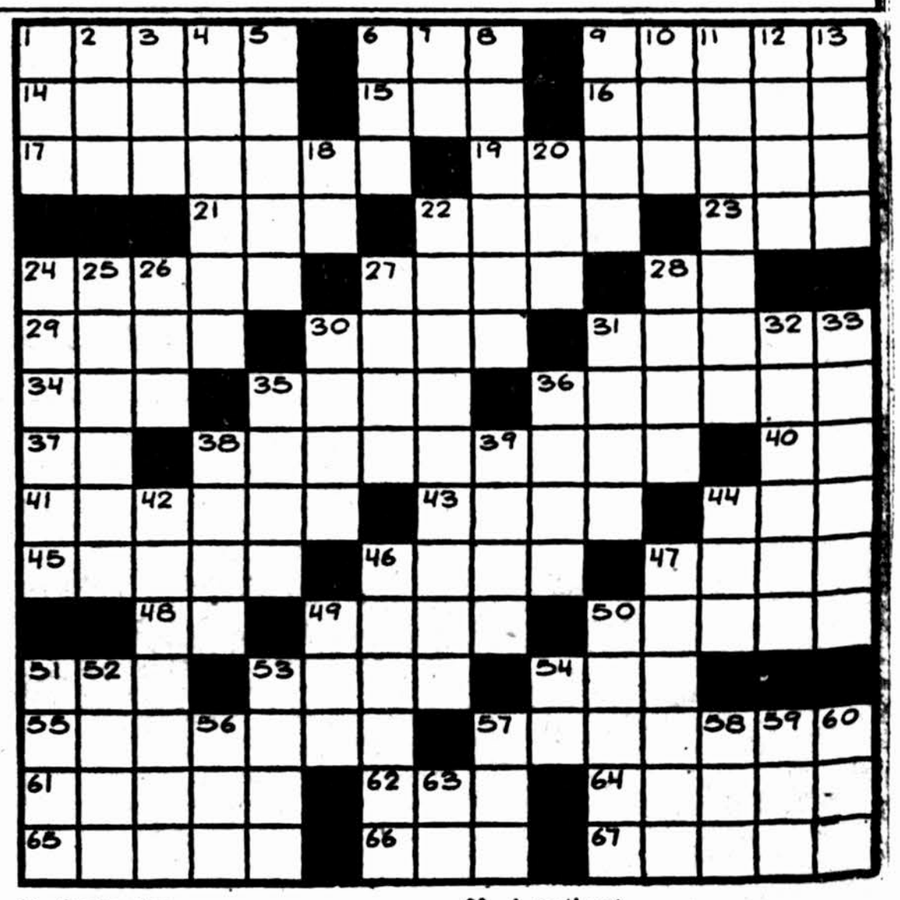
ON being asked the age of her children by a new acquaintance, a canny young matron who was not anxious to give her own age away replied as follows:

"Five years ago, John was two and one-third times as old as Mary. Next year he will be one and four-ninths times as old."

As the acquaintance didn't ask any more questions, the problem must have been too much for her. Can *you* solve it?

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Who was a famous French landscape painter: Jean Baptiste ——?
6—Pooh!
9—Bananalike fruit
14—Worship
15—Keel-billed cuckoo
16—Order of amphibians
17—What U. S. President had been Secretary of State under Jefferson?
19—What writer became famous for his stories of baseball: Ring ——?
21—Aged
22—Agitate
23—Morose
24—String instrument
27—Footless
28—Saint (abbr.)
29—Small island
30—Nitrogen compound
31—Musical drama
34—Greek letter
35—What river in England is associated with William Shakespeare?
36—King of the Visigoths
37—Near (abbr.)
38—Who wrote "Kidnapped": Robert Louis ——?
40—Greek letter
41—Female relatives
43—Den
44—Personal pronoun
45—Who is the first high priest mentioned in the Bible?
46—Bright star of Lyra
47—Rational
48—Neuter pronoun
49—Feminine nickname
50—The black buck
51—Arrange
53—Legal charges
54—Attorney (abbr.)
55—French explorer
57—American essayist: Ralph Waldo ——
61—Malay hen
62—City in England
64—New England state
65—What English novelist wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth"?
66—Female of the deer
67—Branch of flowers

VERTICAL

1—Rotating piece
2—Room in a harem
3—Staff
4—Brightly-colored bird
5—American electrician, invented transformer
6—Prohibition
7—Indefinite article
8—Who is the author of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips": James ——?
9—Young salmon
10—Conjunction
11—One who plays on words
12—Plane surface
13—Guardianship
18—Hypothetical force
20—Help
22—Without backbone
24—What is the capital of what was formerly Austria?
25—Of what Adriatic peninsula is Capodistria the Capital?
26—Palm leaf
27—Russian sea
28—Stretch
30—Vertebrates: the birds
31—Genus of swans
32—Cathedral seaport city in Northeast Italy
33—Discernment
35—Solar disk
36—A continent
38—Native of Scotland
39—Pesters
42—What former Italian colony is now part of Italian East Africa?
44—Possesses
46—Shifted
47—Petty despot
49—Social insect
50—Dams up
51—Mark of a wound
52—Comfort
53—Row
54—Part of "to be"
56—Spread grass
57—Watch
58—Title of respect
59—Indian of Tierra del Fuego
60—Napoleon's favorite marshal
63—Behold

Enigma

The first is in quick, but not in slow;
The second in thrush, but not crow;
The third in evening, the fourth is, too;
The fifth in orange, but never in blue;
The whole on May** Day can be seen.
Now can you guess just what I mean?

**Nice time to be thinking of THAT, isn't it?

RIDDLECULOUS

Why is a cat's tail like a long journey?

Because it is far to the end.

* * *

What flower is never popular at a party?

Wallflower.

* * *

What is the difference between a hairdresser and a sculptor in the end?

A barber curls up and dyes, while a sculptor makes faces and busts.

* * *

How can a leopard change its spots?

By going from one place to another.

* * *

What besides sun and rain makes Indian corn grow?

Light moonshine.

* * *

What never was, never is, but always will be?

Tomorrow.

Noted Quotes

(1) "THEN, THO CUTS AWRY, THY DICE WELL PRAY."

This was said hopefully by a temporary bachelor, fond of his "little game." Can you, by changing only one letter in each word, repeat the proverb quoted by his wife when she returned.

(2) EEBNSCA ESKMA HET ARTHE ORGW DEORNF.

As you see, the results may be somewhat confusing when the printer has his mind somewhere else, rather than on his work. This sentence was supposed to be a well-known saying. Can you straighten it out and quote it?

CRYPTOGRAM: HOW TO WRITE TO THE WOMEN

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, in one of his novels, had a character give men some advice about writing women. He didn't suggest cryptograms, but something safer. However, you will find his advice in cryptogram here:

THWY WSTE XBZS TVMX UWBV KRLW TTWR SSXF WZNW OWRE RVTW XLWT TWRZ NXLL MBLZ FWTH XTEV KLDC VMMZ TMWX NDDW MMBSZR ZH XOWH XDSV MWWA PWRZ WNCW EZTH EVMWN.

Word-Ladder

G	I	R	L
M	A	L	E

THE difference between *girl* and *male* is not very great in this instance—a word ladder in which the change can be made within six steps. Change one letter at a time, leaving a good English word at each change. If you can do it in six steps, try it in four.

Quiz of the Week

WE don't believe in boring you. We'll get our quiz all over within one-sixtieth of a minute with one question. This week's:

What is mock turtle soup made of?

This is no riddle.

The Pal's Cipher

JACK and Ben had been inseparable at college, engaging in activities, sports, cards and studies together. But while Jack was good-natured and gullible, Ben was canny. As a graduation present, each was given a trip to the South Seas by his father.

On the first night at sea, the boys were asked to join in a hand of cards by a family—mother, father and daughter. The family possessed two attractive new packs of cards with a Chinese serpent design on the backs.

The first hand was about to be dealt, with the older man dealing, when Ben suddenly began to play the clown. This annoyed Jack, for he found the girl attractive and wanted to make a good impression. Ben, however, kept on throwing the cards around and getting them mixed up. Suddenly he picked up six cards, apparently at random, and almost threw them at Jack, hissing through his teeth: "Look at the snakes, will you! Suffering snakes! Look at them, will you, Jack!"

And then Jack suddenly remembered a code he and Ben had shared at school. "All right, Ben!" he said quietly. "I'm looking."

The cards Ben had thrown at him were these: Ace of clubs, four of hearts, two fives of diamonds, the Joker, the ace of spades.

Jack quickly spelled out the coded message for himself. Ben in the meantime had resumed his usual good manners, and he and Jack, as a result of the code message, succeeded in holding their own at cards all evening.

Can *you* tell what the message said?

SOUL OF EUROPE

(Continued from Page 4)

filthy unwelcome individual who smiled with his toothless mouth and fawned at the silent man whose appearance had evoked the discussion and who still was dreamily staring at the ceiling, apparently not concerned with the remarks aimed at him. "We need the lords, we need them, sir, Yes, we need them" he said with whimpering obstinacy as nobody answered him.

Then he felt the cold reception of his words and stopped. The man in the Saville Row outfit didn't even look at him. Silence had sufficed to check the pauper who proposed an opportunist alliance with the aristocrat against the middle and not working class.

For quite awhile nobody spoke.

Then one of the girls whispered audibly.

"Really, Joan, my Bill looks like a lord; he looks much better than a lord. I'm a bit worried. I haven't had a letter from him for such a time and I think he is somewhere round Tobruk by now ...."

"Would you like to hear about your Bill?" a sonorous voice asked. Everybody stared. For the man who had spoken was the "aristocrat" leaning against the wall.

"Why, yes." The girl blushed.

"May I offer you my services?"

"It would be awfully good of you. Of course, you must have connections in the War Office."

The man smiled. And the bulky women, the girls, the middle-aged businessman, the Jew, even the Irish woman and the taxi-driver smiled. Here, the aristocrats weren't so bad after all. Here was one who would make use of his connections for a girl worried about her sweetheart.

"In a way, you are mistaken," the man said in his very, very careful high class accent. "I have no connections with the War Office. But I can tell you all about your Bill. Where he is, what he thinks of you, when he will come back....." He took a neatly embossed card out of a small golden case and handed it to the girl. "All others are also cordially invited to make use of my powers. I am Cheirosophos, the unrivalled palmist, astrologer and thought reader. My clientele is among the highest circles. No better opportunity than half an hour spent in the shelter, to make use of my occult gifts, even for the masses of the population. My fees are moderate—on account of the war. May I see your fate line?" and he took the hand of awe-struck girl.

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS FOR 1941

with Moon Table Guide and International Predictions will help you to save losses and check failures. YOUR READING gives Monthly and WEEKLY directions with exact favourable dates on

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FINANCE
HEALTH
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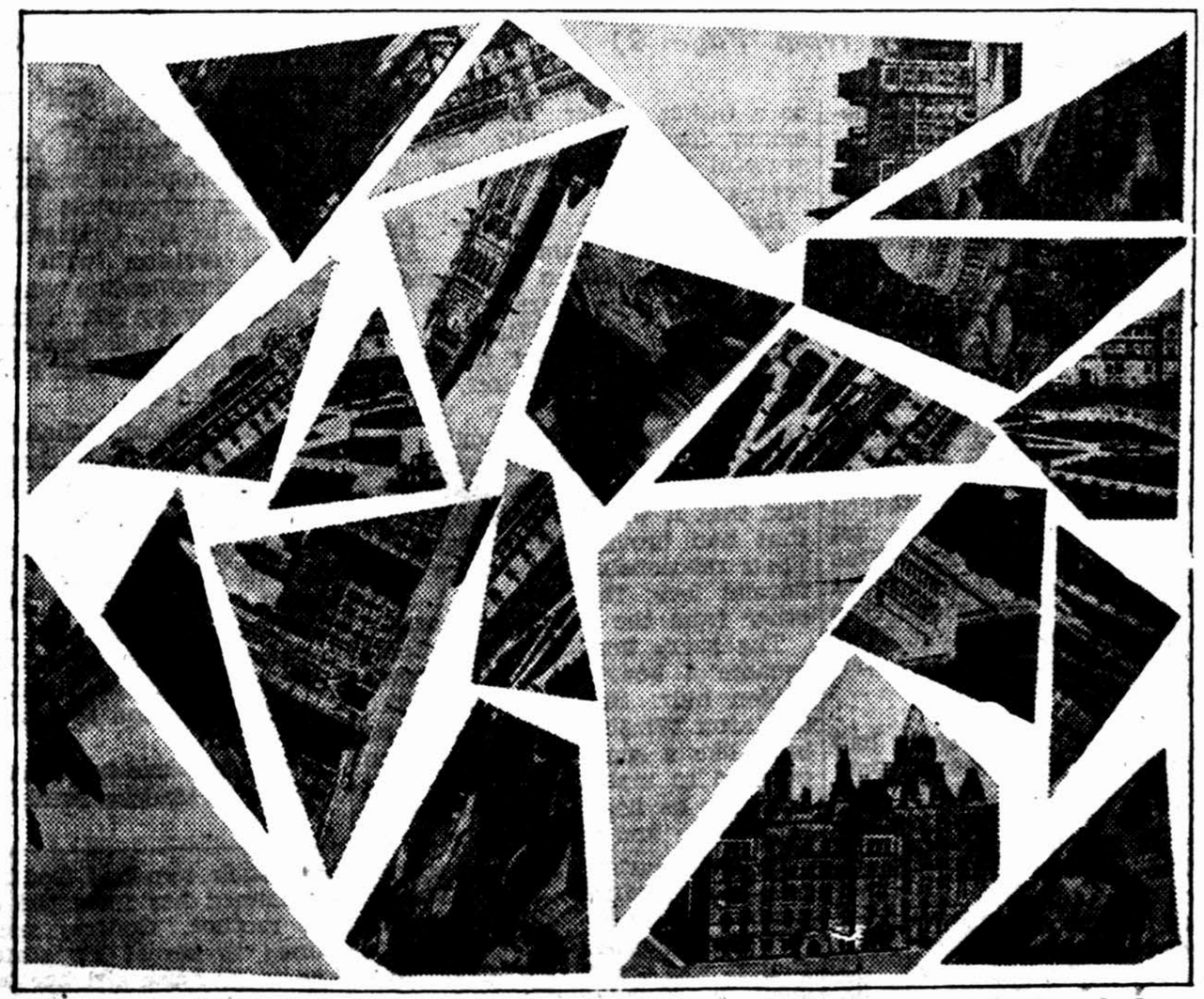
Price Rs. 3|- by M. O. Postage extra if by V. P. Send your Date of Birth.

Prof. SEKHAR,
The Great Mesmerist & Zamindar
ELLORE

Can You Unscramble These Capitols?



All the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again, but it just takes scissors, paste pot, paper and keen eyes to put together these scrambled photos of three principal governmental buildings of three American nations. Which are they?

(For Solutions See Page 39)

WHAT THE WAR SHOULD ACHIEVE

(Continued from Page 1)

Each, therefore, suspected the other and as a result, attempted to reinforce that suspicion by the exercise of its sovereign will. Jointly, they were prepared to align their respective sovereignties in respect of measures of lesser importance, but so far as preparation for war—or as they termed it, defensive measures—were concerned, none would brook a suggestion bordering on the regulation of its national will.

In the attempt to build up armaments all nations overstepped the extremity of unwisdom. In the prosecution of this attempt, they became impervious to the rule of commonsense and deaf to the voice of reason. Principles of prudence and reasonableness did not strike the rulers of these States; if they did, they were peremptorily brushed aside. In the circumstances, there was only one moral appeal, namely, to a voluntary concession of sovereignty. Never was the need to impose through the medium of an ultra-sovereign body, restraints on the exercise of national will, more outstanding than during the five years preceding the present European conflict. Never were the nations more ready and willing to impose restraints on their neighbours; never were they more determined to bar themselves from their operation. In this respect, the conduct of no nation presents a redeeming feature.

Imposition of restraints required submission to them; and submission pointed also to their violation. When one looks forward to submission, one must also heed the voice of the rebel. Experience has shown that he who rebelled, justly or unjustly, against the international code, either thundered vehemently and succeeded or cried in the wilderness and his voice could not fall on deafer ears.

Futile Schemes Of Coercion

As disobedience or rebellion was contemplated, the authors of wise plans also devised schemes of coercion to punish the rebel. A greater mistake could not be made than to seek to impose upon sovereign States a coercive machinery, which their nature as sovereign refused to endure. A better mode to humiliate all-powerful States could not be evolved than the application of the coercive machinery. Sovereign States cannot be controlled by measures of discipline which suffice for the peace-loving citizen

The existence of a law-abiding mentality among citizens of a State is the result of a steady historical process. In their attempt to establish an international State, in terms of the League of Nations, our rulers seemed to have forgotten this pure and simple fact. They wanted us to believe that by signing pacts are lovers of peace created Nor is man's respect or adoration for peace based on his fear of joint action against him in case of its breach. Thus, thought of coercion applied collectively to a rebel State would not deter it from transgressing against the rules of law.

The individual's habit of obedience to duly constituted authority is part of his social inheritance, transmitted through centuries of human progress, in spheres, practical as well as psychological. The sovereign States of the world cannot lay claim to such inheritance. They have not yet learnt to submit to discipline under a common burden. In Europe, there has been no common authority since the fall of the Holy Roman Empire. A King's writ has not run except within very narrow limits The power of the Pope has not embraced mundane affairs. The Republics are too recent and too many.

The sovereign States acknowledge no regime above their own. The League of Nations was not a summation of the sovereignties of all of them. It cannot be said of the League that it was greater than the sum of its parts, being dominated effectively by only a couple of them. Thus, the sovereign States, never subject to a rule of law but of their own making cannot endure their armies to march or halt, save by their own orders.

Sole Agents:
VOLKART BROTHERS.
BOMBAY

"SILAS MARNER"

(Continued from Page 9)

drank more than usual, then decided to rob old Silas Marner of his much talked of gold.

The would-be robber casually entered the hut as if for a visit, found the weaver gone, discovered the gold, and stepped out into the night. But Dunstan never reached home. After much time passed, Godfrey concluded that he had fled the country.

That night when Silas went to count his gold, he found only an empty hole in the floor. He screamed. Then he began to realize his loss and ran to the village tavern to tell of his theft and to get help. This was the first time that Silas had reacted like other men and the villagers began to change their opinion of him. They offered sympathy and advice, but no help.

Silas felt that some Power had wronged him for the second time and he became more bitter. In such a state of mind he sat on New Year's Eve, looking into the night. Suddenly he seemed to see his gold; reaching out he found the silky hair of a child. A toddling infant was at Silas' door. Searching about he found the child's mother lying dead in the snow. For the second time Silas hurried to consult his neighbours, this time running to the home of the gentry where a ball was in progress.

When the gentlemen heard of a foundling child and a dead woman they rushed to see who it could be. Godfrey recognized his child and went to see whether it could be his wife. To his infinite thankfulness, it was.

Silas refused to give up the child, saying that Heaven had sent her to his door and he would be a father to her. Godfrey gave money for the child's support, grateful that his secret was not revealed.

Soon afterward, Godfrey Cass married Nancy Lammeter. Silas in his cottage began the care of little Eppie who learned to call him Father. Dolly Winthrop, a neighbour and mother of several children, was his adviser. When she was old enough to wander about it, Eppie asked about her mother; she learned that she and Silas both had known misfortune and that it was a kind Providence that had brought them together. Their relationship bore more than normal love; they protected each other from the cruelty of gossip.

The years went by thus. Eppie became a beautiful girl with golden hair. She was betrothed to Aaron Winthrop who had long been like a son to Silas. Aaron planned to make his home with Silas for he had no wish to separate Eppie and her father.

In the nearby manor sorrow fell upon Godfrey and Nancy. They had no child. Godfrey spoke of adoption but Nancy said that it was the Will of God that they should have no children.

Godfrey turned his interests toward farming, buying lands next to Silas. For scientific irrigation he ordered the stone pits drained. When the water fell quite low, a man's skeleton was found. By the gold ornaments it was identified as that of Dunstan Cass. He had with him Silas' two bags of gold.

When Godfrey told Nancy of this disgrace to his family, he finished the story by telling her that Eppie was his own child. Nancy wept; Eppie might have been their own had Godfrey openly claimed her from the death of the mother. Godfrey now determined to reveal his sinful youth and to give the girl her home and inheritance.

When these things were laid before Eppie and Silas, the old man left the decision to the girl. She refused to accept the inheritance or to leave Silas. Again Godfrey put the case before her, showing her the advantages of wealth. But Eppie showed Godfrey the value of sincerity and gratitude.

Godfrey and Nancy returned alone to their manor. Silas and Eppie were soon joined in their cottage by Aaron Winthrop who became a good son to Silas and a good husband to Eppie.

1941 INDIAN CENSUS

(Continued from Page 6)

ken in Konkan and Khandesh parts of Maharashtra.

In case of Konkani Mr. Hutton, Census Commissioner for India in 1931, was responsible for the separation as Dr. Grierson linked it as its division with Marathi, which classification was accepted as authority by Mr. Hutton himself as also by his predecessors of 1911 and of 1901. Still however, he dismembered it.

In the case of Khandeshi the blame goes to Dr. Grierson. They must be given their old place in the fold of Marathi.

There are other two dialects of Marathi which were never accepted as such. One is Konkani of Bhansda Dharampur and Dang States, and some talukas of Nasik District and southern part of Navsari Prant of the territory of Baroda State.

The other one is Sauraushtri of Madura (Madras Presidency). I hope to convince the Census department of their being dialects of Marathi in the near future when my researches regarding these will conclude.

(8) PUBLIC SHOULD BE ALERT

A Census is the only authoritative and real picture and x'ray photograph of the people of a country. A Census cannot be done often, nor unofficially. It can only be real and accurate if the officers in charge of it and the public concerned will co-operate with one another; otherwise its results will prove misleading which means a national loss.

At the time of last Census in 1931 some non-co-operated and some with "political bias" have managed to record false answers resulting in the outcome of the labours being both incomplete and inaccurate. Those who remained neutral were sufferers while the mischief mongers reaped the harvest.

Not to allow repetition of the same mistake this time over again the public should with open eyes see that every thing is done accurately and that no mistake creeps in. It should also see that the changes required to be made in the process and method of working of the Census should be sent to the department backed by mass opinion expressed in a conference. A deputation consisting of influential personalities should see the officials concerned to convince them regarding justification of their suggestions and demands.

Still however an ordinary individual can help the working of the department:

(1) By answering the questions accurately and by seeing that the answers are taken down as they are given or better still by filling in personally the slips for himself and for members of his family.

(2) By detecting and handing over the person or persons trying to furnish false answers.

(3) By furnishing in details information regarding religion, castes, sub-castes, language and dialects in case of ignorant neighbours by seeing that the recording is done properly.

(9) RE: ANSWERS TO QUESTION REGARDING CASTE

The instruction regarding caste is "for Indians, enter the caste or tribe exactly as stated. In case of non-Indians enter his race or nationality.... It is particularly important in contentious matters like caste or community that he should act with detachment. When however there is any suspicion of deliberate falsehood, it will be the duty of the enumeration to investigate the matter with a view to arrive at the truth." This is exactly what is needed. A view is expressed that there should be no record of either of the castes or religions and that one should be recorded as either a "Hindu" or an "Indian" and that no caste details be recorded. A propaganda is on foot in this direction. Will it achieve its ends? Not certainly! On the contrary the recording will be spoiled.

A census is a true picture of the society as it stands to-day. It does not aim at what it should be to-morrow. A census should not be used for the convenience of a particular sort of propaganda religious, social or political. Taking this into consideration it is the duty of every individual to see that the caste sub-caste, religion language and dialect will be recorded as they are known or in use to-day and not otherwise, so that the record drawn by the department will present an exact and real picture of the peoples of India.

Do you know?
1—Malaria can be contracted only through the bite of a mosquito.
2—A female mosquito lays 50 to 150 eggs in one batch—frightful evidence of how easily malaria can spread.
ENEMIES of HEALTH
Kill mosquitoes with FLIT
Save your family and yourself from the danger and torment of mosquitoes. Spray Flit. Flit quickly kills mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other insect pests. Its effectiveness has been tested and found unsurpassed. Flit spray will not stain.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES!
They are often worthless — sometimes even dangerous — and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.
FLIT
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Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.
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THE WRIT OF DESTINY

(Continued From Page 10)

queen, "I am without child. All else I have in abundance" . . .

The beggar shook his head slowly, and tried to express all his sympathy in his looks.

"All I ask of you. dear man" the queen continued, "is to pray that I may one day have what I most desire". There was an earnestness in her voice which moved the beggar. "This is my only request."

"Dear queen," replied the beggar, "you will find your reward one day. Have faith. I will pray." After a short silence he said. "A little favour I ask, O queen. When your first child is born will you let me be its godfather?"

The queen promised. "Only pray," she repeated; and the beggar departed, thanking her, happy that one day he would be godfather to a royal child.

And so it happened. Within a year a child was born to the queen. It was a daughter. The king danced for joy when he heard the good news. There was feasting and rejoicing throughout the kingdom, for the people were as happy as the king and the queen. The doors of the prison were thrown open; the poor were fed for several days.

As soon as the beggar heard the news, he hurried to the palace where he was received right royally. The first few days soon passed away. Great preparations were afoot for the sixth day, in order to receive the goddess of Destiny in a fitting manner. The great day came at last. The palace looked a grand sight. Kings from the neighbouring kingdoms came with their retinue, bringing gifts of gold and silver and precious stones. The multicoloured uniforms of the guards and the soldiers and the courtiers; the gorgeous dresses of the ladies; the flowing robes and diadems of kings and queens formed an impressive spectacle. The pomp and splendour of the wake was unequalled. When the guest of the evening walked in at last, the great hall with its music and its talk was hushed into silence. The goddess walked majestically to the foot of the cradle, and inscribed on the forehead of the new princess her future. Then she went away.

At the palace gates she was accosted by a man. It was the beggar. Prompted by a terrible curiosity to know the secret writ of destiny he asked the goddess to reveal it to him.

"It is a secret to mortals", said the goddess curtly, struck by the man's boldness. The beggar insisted obstinately, desperately.

"Well then," said the goddess at last almost with sneer, "but you will be responsible for your fatal curiosity. The child will be beautiful beyond compare, but her beauty will only tempt her father into an incestuous love. She will be the object of the king's lust".

Before the old man could recover from his horror the goddess was gone. He looked all around like one dazed. Was it a dream, what he had heard? Incest! Incest! The words struck him like arrows. Better that....He checked his vagrant thoughts. What could he do? He "must". of course. He knew, he alone. From the distance the strains of music and the sound of the orgy came to him. The irony of it!

He waited outside the gates, thinking, thinking furiously. The noise within died down gradually. Many struggled out of the gates and tottered homewards The beggar bided his time. At the gates the guards were already snoring. He tiptoed into the hall full of light. A strange sight, the aftermath of the bacchic orgies; some sprawling on chairs, others half on the ground, dead tired, dead drunk, dead asleep. He approached the place where the child lay in the cradle. The nurse was asleep. The child too. A chubby ball of flesh. So pure, so innocent, its forehead....He tried to forget. He gave one look all round; then softly catching the babe in his arms he slipped out of the palace, out into the dark night, running as fast as he could.

The nurse was the first to wake up and find the cradle empty. She at once raised the alarm, and the whole palace woke up with a start. A hue and cry was at once raised. There was confusion everywhere. Where laughter, merrymaking reigned the previous evening there was now weeping and shouting. Search parties went out in all directions. The beggar was looked for, but was nowhere to be found. Large rewards were offered. The country was scoured far and wide, but no trace of the child could be found. The queen wept over her lost child, and day by day grew pale with grief. The King retired to his cell from where he had come out but lately. Days, weeks, months, years passed. The disappearance of the child remained a mystery. The king lost all hope of ever seeing his child again. A thick pall of mourning and grief darkened the palace.

The child was however safe in the hands of the beggar. He had discovered a secret hiding place in a forest not very far from the palace. It was a deep cavern, though the outside did not betray the spacious interior. Here he reared her with motherly tenderness. In time she grew up into a beautiful young girl, a full grown child of nature. He was all the father and mother to her. He never let her go out of his sight; and when he went out she stayed within alone. The old man would often watch her playing outside from his favourite corner. Sometimes in a fit of reverie, he would think of the words of the goddess. That strange night! How far off those words seemed. Were they true? Yes, she was beauty incarnate. But the rest? He smiled wistfully. Soon, very soon, he would take her back to the palace. He would explain, of course. A neighbouring prince would seek her hand in marriage, and his work would be done. A triumphant smile wrinkled his face. He would have to reveal to her who she really was some day in the near future. He was lost in a whirl of happy thoughts of what was to come only to be suddenly brought back to the cave by the sweet voice of his godchild. "What were you thinking of so deeply, dear father?" The beggar blushed, "why, nothing...."

At the palace the king lived like a hermit. The shock of the loss had proved too much for the queen, who died of a broken heart in a few years. This second loss added to the king's unhappiness. In the first fury of his grief he entrusted all his affairs of state into the hands of his chancellor, who ruled like a king. He denied himself all kingly comfort and company. And so he lived a retired life for many years. The courtiers tried to persuade him to come out of his cell, and take part in the royal pastimes. They even proposed that he should marry. But he turned a deaf ear to all their entreaties. They however consoled themselves with the thought that time would cure him of this grief. And time did. After many years the king gradually yielded to their entreaties. The thought that he was neglecting his duty towards the people also made him change his mind, and he came to be seen more and more among the courtiers who tried their best to make him forget the past. He took up the reins of government with a new zeal.

One day, the courtiers persuaded the king to come out on a hunt, as they did in the good old days. Early in the morning they set out on their horses with a pack of hounds. The king was in the brightest of moods. He enjoyed the keen cutting air of the forest. It was a great day for game, for the beasts seemed to have been taken by a complete surprise. Evening was drawing on when the king sighted a boar, which was always his favourite object of chase. He darted after it like an arrow. The boar ran into the deeper part of the forest where the cave was. As he pursued it he saw, or thought he saw a fleeting glimpse of a lovely girl with flying tresses, running as in fright. It was a vision, almost sudden and bright before his eyes. He gave up the chase, and turning back looked in all directions. There was no one, but he was so sure that he had seen. He searched in vain, and went away promising himself that he would come the next day.

It was the princess. Hearing some sounds she had come out of the cave to see what was going on. The rush of the terrible boar had frightened her, and she had tripped inside. When she had recovered from her fright she peeped from her covert hiding place, and a strange sight met her eyes. A man dressed so elegantly, looking this side and that. She watched him fascinated, and when he went away followed him with loving eyes.

Next day the king came riding on his quest, and saw the girl disappearing in a dark hole. He tied up his horse and followed in; and soon came before a statue of loveliness, dumb with fear and wonder. For a time he was speechless with admiration, and a strange emotion filled his whole being. He tried to calm her fears and give expression to his passion. Her story was so strange, and her life so simple and so solitary. He left with a promise that he would come again the next day. Daily he came to see her in the cave in the absence of the beggar; and daily their intimacy grew. At the palace the courtiers found the king very lively; and when they proposed that he should marry in the interest of an heir he just smiled. They could not understand the chuckle. What a surprise he would spring on them when he brought home the lovely bride of the forest. The poor father would only too willingly part with his daughter.

The beggar was unaware of the king's daily visits, for the king had asked the girl to keep it a secret. He was preparing himself to disclose the mystery of the stolen princess. One day, coming home rather earlier he noticed from a distance a horse tied outside the cave. At first he could not believe his eyes. Terrible premonitions crossed his mind. What if....His first impulse was to rush into the cave, but he checked himself and just waited. His heart beat furiously. He had not long to wait. Two figures came up to the entrance and parted with a kiss. The man took to his horse, and waved his hand. The King!

And the beggar slowly made his way to the cave murmuring to himself "Sotven boroilolem tem zalem." Destiny had proved her writ.

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1. Boiled gram distributed on the 6th day.
2. What Destiny had written has happened.
3. The Litany of the Virgin is sung on this day.
4. The midwife.

MARY STUART & THE SILVER CASKET

(Continued from Page 10)

verbosity of the letters proved their genuineness; that they contained particulars which nobody else would have thought to invent; that they detailed a conversation between Mary and the murdered King that was afterward recalled by a gentleman as having been related to him by the king, and that the Duke of Norfolk was fully convinced of her guilt.

On the other hand, it seemed absurd that any one so shrewd as Mary Stuart should have confided such indiscretions to paper; that any one so wily as Bothwell should have preserved incriminating evidence against himself. and that the Duke of Norfolk, if convinced of her having murdered her second husband, would have later so zealously tried to become her fourth consort. Furthermore. investigation of charters and other deeds signed by Queen Mary showed that she was not in the places mentioned in the famous letters on the days assigned therein.

Moreover, Mary was a clever poet and the sonnets credited to her were crude and inelegant. She was a woman of refinement—who conducted even her amours as a lady—and the letters attributed to her were to the last degree indecent as well as written in a crude style to which she never could have descended.

Later the casket letters mysteriously disappeared. Some said that they were destroyed by friends of her son, the boy King James. that every evidence of his mother's supposed indiscretions might be erased.

Whether genuine or not, the "casket letters" certainly helped to pave Queen Mary's way to the scaffold.

The truth concerning them will never be known.

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SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLE

Cryptogram: "The best way is to make your letters safe. I never wrote a letter in all my life that would commit me, and demmy, sir, I have had some experience with women."

The Pals' Cipher: This is a simple code message spelled out by the letters in the names of the selected cards: Ace of clubs may be interpreted as Clubs—1 or C; the four of hearts as Hearts—4 or R; two fives of diamonds are 00; the Joker is wild, and is taken as K; the ace of spades is Spades—1 or S. The message, which was intended as a warning, reads quite simply: CROOKS.

Quiz of the Week: Calf's head meat, with vegetables.

Enigma: Queen.

Problem of the Prizes: The counters drawn were: Henry six and ten; Eileen four and seven; Bill one and three; Mabel eight and nine; Lily two and five.

Price of Chicks: The girls started selling the chicks at seven for ten cents. The first sold 70¢ worth and had one chick left over. The second sold 40¢ worth and had two chicks left. The third sold 10¢ worth and had three chicks left. However, the left-over chicks were the pretty ones. They sold these at 30¢ a piece, and each girl brought home a dollar.

How High Up: Forty-two feet.

How Old Were They: John is twelve, and Mary eight.

Price of Lamb: Eighteen lambs at four dollars per head.

Word Ladder: Girl, girt, gilt, wilt, wile, mile, male; or, girl, gill, gall, gale, male.

Famous Quotes: (1) "WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY, THE MICE WILL PLAY." (2) "ABSENCE MAKES THE HEART GROW FONDER."

Unscramble Capitols: Capitol buildings of Canada, the United States and Mexico.

C	O	R	O	T	■	B	A	H	■	P	A	P	A	W
A	D	O	R	E	■	A	N	I	■	A	N	U	R	A
M	A	D	I	S	O	N	■	L	A	R	D	N	E	R
■	■	O	L	D	■	S	T	I	R	■	S	A	D	■
V	I	O	L	A	■	A	P	O	D	■	S	T	■	■
I	S	L	E	■	A	Z	I	N	■	O	P	E	R	A
E	T	A	■	A	V	O	N	■	A	L	A	R	I	C
N	R	■	S	T	E	V	E	N	S	O	N	■	M	U
N	I	E	C	E	S	■	L	A	I	R	■	H	I	M
A	A	R	O	N	■	V	E	G	A	■	S	A	N	E
■	■	I	T	■	B	E	S	S	■	S	A	S	I	N
S	E	T	■	F	E	E	S	■	A	T	T	■	■	■
C	A	R	T	I	E	R	■	E	M	E	R	S	O	N
A	S	E	E	L	■	E	L	Y	■	M	A	I	N	E
R	E	A	D	E	■	D	O	E	■	S	P	R	A	Y

Crossword Puzzle Solution.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"YES" said the explorer, "once I was so hungry that I dined off my pet parrot."

"What was it like?"

"Oh, very nice."

"Yes, but what did it taste like?"

"Oh, turkey, chicken, wild-duck, plover ... that parrot could imitate anything!"

* * * *

SHE had stood as much as she could, but her enthusiastic partner in khaki seemed ready to go on for ever. At last she got desperate.

"What's the difference between dancing and marching?" she asked him.

"I don't know", he replied brightly.

"I thought so!" she snapped. "Shall we sit down for a bit?"

* * * *

THE casting director of a new film telephoned an unemployed but well-known film star at his lodgings and offered him £150 a week to play the lead.

"Not on your life," replied the star. "I'll not look at it under £200 a week."

"Come to my office and let's talk it over," urged the film director.

"What!" replied the star, "and get locked out of my room!"

* * * *

"MISS GREEN, do let me help you to more pudding."

"Well, thanks," said the young woman, "I will take some more, but only a mouthful, please."

"Bella," said the hostess to the parlourmaid, "fill Miss Green's plate."

* * * *

"PUT up your hands!" commanded the larger of two bandits who had stopped the motor-coach. "We're goin' to rob the gents and kiss all the ladies."

"No", remonstrated the smaller one, gallantly. "We'll rob the gents all right, but we'll leave the ladies alone."

"Young man," snapped a woman passenger of uncertain age, "mind your own business! Your friend's managing this hold-up!"

* * * *

CUTHBERT—What do you mean—you're not surprised that I was born on the second of April?

Miss Snapp—Late as usual!

HENRY was pretending to be deaf in order to dodge military service, and nothing the M.O. did could catch him.

Suddenly enemy aircraft zoomed overhead, bombs were dropped, and anti-aircraft guns went into action.

"Well, you can't say you didn't hear that!" exclaimed the M.O.

"Yes, sir, I heard that," answered Henry. Then, turning to the orderly he said: "Hadn't you better see who's knocking at the door?"

* * * *

MISTRESS (engaging cook): "But I'll be assisting you in the kitchen. Would you be wanting the same wages?"

Cook: "No mum. Two dollars more."

* * * *

MOTHER (to teacher): "Would you say that my son is really trying?"

Teacher: "Yes; very."

IN a Californian town a wife appeared in court and sought a divorce. She charged her husband with cruelty.

"Your Honour," she sobbed, "we were playing bridge at home one night with some friends. Right in the middle of the game my husband jumped up and dropped a lighted cigarette down the back of my dress!"

The judge stiffened. He turned to the husband. "You have heard your wife's charges," he said. "What have you to say for yourself—if anything?"

The husband looked the judge squarely in the eye. "All I can say, your Honour," he asserted, "is that I love my wife very dearly."

The judge blinked. "You love your wife very dearly!" he repeated incredulously. "Then how is it that you drop lighted cigarettes down her back. Haven't you any ash-trays in your house?"

The husband hung his head. "Yes", he admitted, "but none of them is as pretty as my wife!"

A JUDGE was pointing out that a witness was not necessarily to be regarded as untruthful because he altered a statement he had previously made.

"For instance," he said, "when I entered this Court to-day I could have sworn that I had my watch in my pocket. But then I remembered I had left it in the bathroom at home."

When the judges got home that night his wife said: "Why all this bother about your watch—sending four or five men for it?"

"Good Heavens!" said the judge; "I never sent anyone! What did you do?"

"I gave it to the first one who came, he knew just where it was."

* * * *

LILLIE had the toothache, and cried. Her mother tried to pacify her. "I am ashamed of you; I wouldn't be such a baby before everybody."

"Oh, yes, it's all very well for you.'

"Why?"

"Because if your teeth ache you can take them out.!"

Our Humorist At Large

Poet: "I dreamt last night I proposed to the most beautiful girl in the world."

She: "Really. What did I say."

'I want a pair of gloves for my wife."

"Yes sir. What size?"

"It doesn't matter."

"Well, what colour would you like."

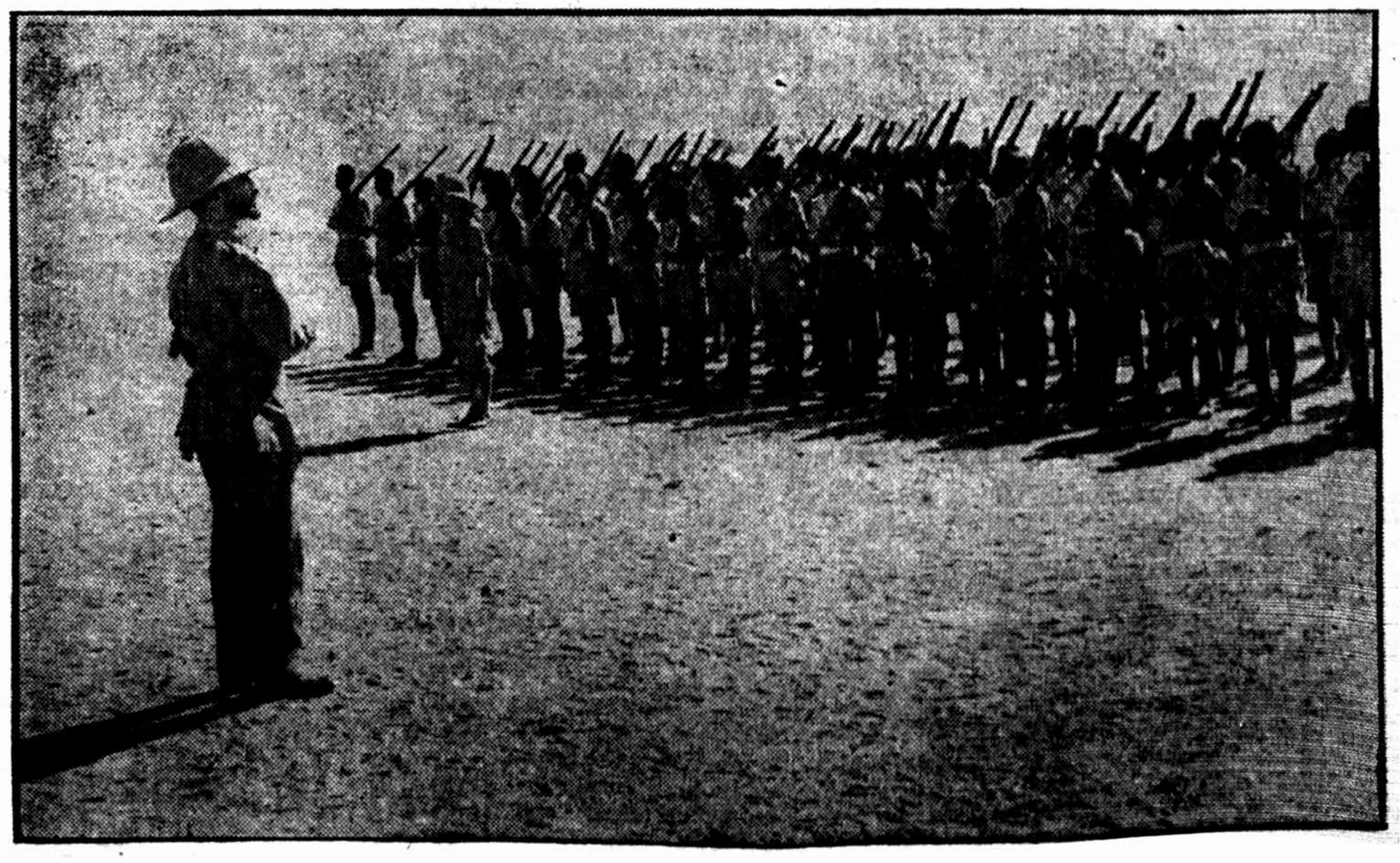
"It doesn't matter either. She's sure to change them."

"That's her third husband isn't it?"

Yes. She's two up and one to go."

Haile Selassie In Abyssinia

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia, making a speech to the troops.

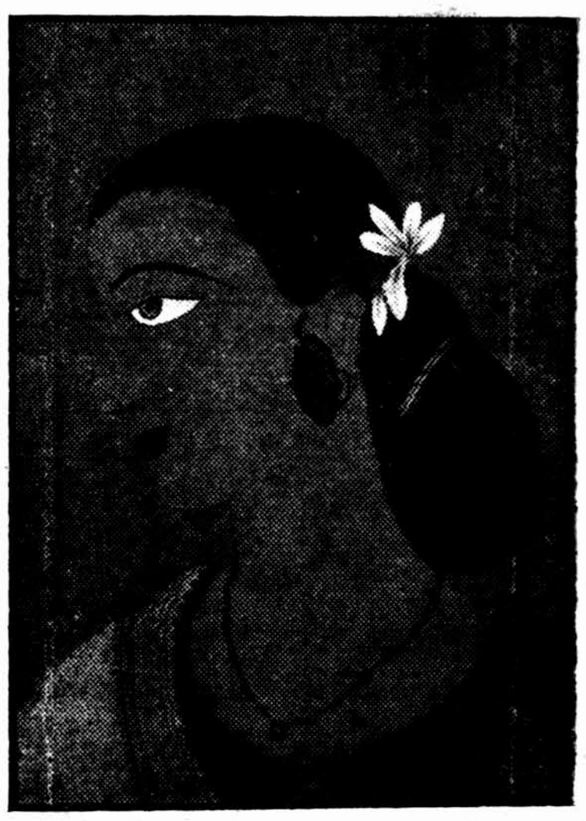


More Children's Art

Last month we published on this page some specimens of genuine Children's Art executed by the pupils of one of the primary schools in the city. Here are a few more specimens of juvenile art, from the Children's Academy, Chowpatty.

Left—By Nirmala Ruparel (age-12)

Right—By Usha Jhaveri (age-13)

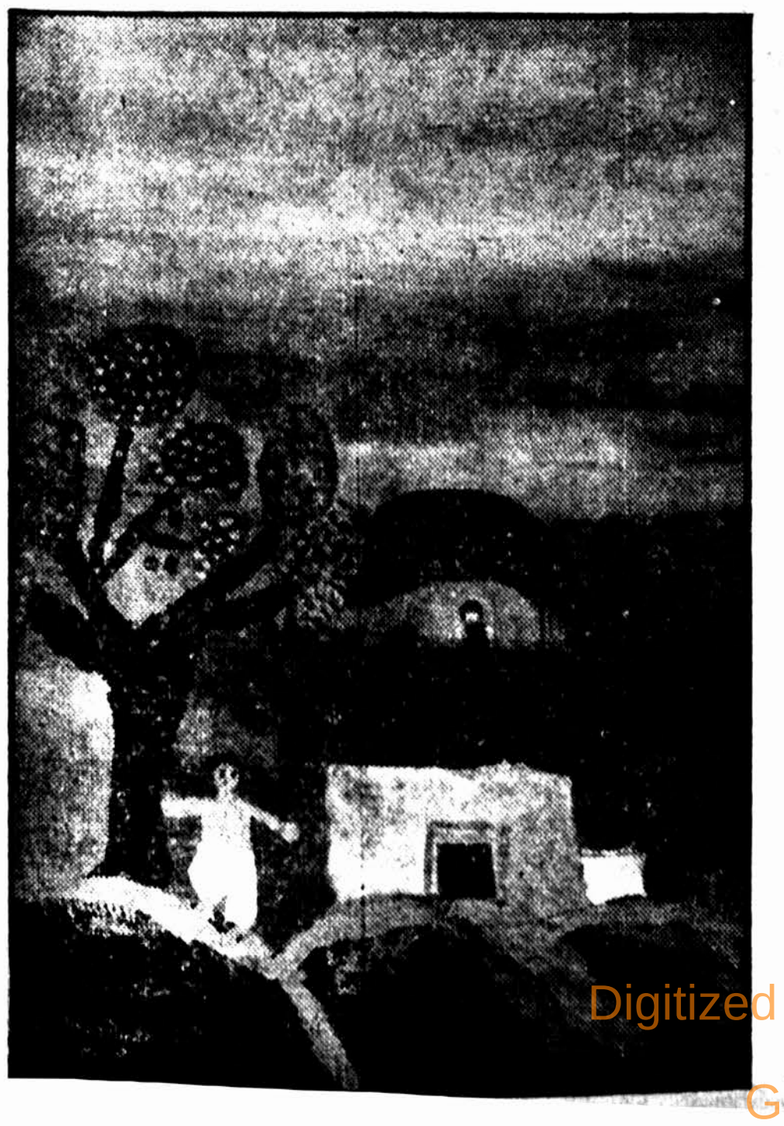


Top-Left—By Padma Jhaveri (age-14)

Top-Right—By Sushila Jhaveri (age-12)

Left—By Pradyumn Tana (age-12)

Right—By Kumud Apte (age-10)



Left — By Damodar Kamat (age-9)

Right — By Mira Koppikar (age-7)

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